Committees for the Packers' Convention

Announced in this issue

Vol. 71

No. 9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

AUGUST 30, 1924

Published every Saturday by The National Provisioner, Inc., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 8, 1919, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Price: United States, $3.00; Canada, $4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, $5.00.

How NOT to Make Sausage Told by "Observer"

On page 28 of this issue

THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol 71. Chicago and New York, August 30, 1924. No. 9.

Committees for Packers' Convention

First Word of Plan for the 1924 Meeting of Institute Gives Names of Those to be in Charge of Program

The nineteenth annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be held at Chicago on October 20, 21 and 22, 1924.

Each year the programs of this annual gathering of the meat packing interests of the country grow more interesting and valuable. As the scope of the Institute's work broadens and develops, it is reflected in the changing and widening character of the convention plan and proceedings.

This 1924 convention may be expected to indicate by its program the progress of the Institute's development. Though the program has not yet been announced, it is likely to be found that it will be more attractive than ever before to all elements in the industry.

A Constructive Program.

A constructive plan for discussion of all phases of industry activity and of Institute work may be expected to be a part of the new program. It is likely to make the convention not only an occasion for summing up the progress of the year, but also an important part of the development program for the industry.

The first step in the convention plan is the appointment of committees. These are announced by President Herrick in this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. They show that all details of convention planning will be adequately attended to, and that those who attend may expect to get full value out of the convention sessions and entertainment features.

The convention program itself is in the hands of an expert committee, with constructive ideas, and when the results of its work are announced they will prove of great interest to the trade.

Dr. Eagle, who is chairman of the Committee on Practical Research, will see to it that the operating and practical side of the program is amply provided for. Vice President Woods, who is in charge of the educational work of the Institute, will give those who attend ample opportunity to learn of the development of the educational and research work of the Institute, now grown to such extensive proportions.

The third member of the program committee, Mr. Davison, is in charge of the administrative activities of the Institute, as a successor to Mr. Heinemann, and will be responsible for the smooth working of all convention details.

Departmental Meetings.

Meetings will be held beginning Friday, Oct. 17, at 10 a. m., which will be called departmental meetings. These are for the purpose of taking up subjects of a special nature, and are a new departure this year. It is hoped they will develop into something of a permanent nature for future conventions.

On Friday morning the discussions will center on accounting, car routes, branch house advertising and public relations. On Saturday, Oct. 18th, both at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. there will be discussions on each of the following subjects: refrigerating

A. D. WHITE
Co-Chairman with Mrs. White of Ladies' Program Committee.

DR. R. F. EAGLE
Chairman Program Committee for the 1924 Convention.

OSCAR G. MAYER
Chairman Hotel and Reservations Committee.

and chemical engineering, credits and collections, traffic and purchasing.

The presiding chairman and the program chairman for each of these departmental meetings will be announced at a later date. Five-minute reports will be made by the chairman on the floor of the convention at the time assigned to the making of reports.

J. A. HAWKINSON
Chairman Banquet Committee.

Entertainment Plans.

The entertainment program is assured. With Mr. Agar at the head of the "ladies' night" committee, a Monday evening program of unusual excellence may be expected. For the annual banquet, Chairman Hawkinson may be counted on to provide attractions up to the high standard of past years.

With the special entertainment of the ladies attending the convention in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. White, something very much out of the ordinary may be looked for. Those who know of the talents of these two for planning and execution of such things will know what to expect.

Golf Tournament Again.

The first convention golf tournament last year was a big success, and a fine added feature of convention entertainment. This year with Chairman Shoemaker in charge, and all the golf attractions of Chicago available, something big may be expected.

As the plan for the convention develops it will be found that it is going to be the biggest thing of its kind on record. Further announcements will be awaited with interest.

The committees as announced by President Herrick this week are as follows:

Program Committee.

R. F. Eagle, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., chairman.
W. W. Woods, vice president, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.
H. R. Davison, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.

Publicity and Press Relations Committee.

W. Hardenbergh, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.
E. B. Roberts, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago. Ill.
E. B. Wilson, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.

Banquet Committee.

J. A. Hawkinson, Allied Packers, Inc., Chicago, Ill., chairman.
R. D. MacManus, Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill., secretary.
F. W. Waddell, Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Victor H. Munnecke, Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill.
G. C. Shepard, The Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
John Roberts, Miller & Hart. Chicago, Ill.
A. D. White, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fred R. Burrows, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN T. AGAR
Chairman Committee on Ladies' Night Entertainment.

Hotel Reservations and Headquarters Committee.

Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill., chairman.
H. R. Davison, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.

Promotion of Attendance Committee.

Paul I. Aldrich, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Chicago, Ill, chairman.
Pendleton Dudley, New York representative, Institute of American Meat Packers, New York, N. Y.
R. D. Hebb, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
R. D. MacManus, Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fred Rochester, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Committee in Charge of Entertainment for Ladies and Gentlemen for Monday Evening, October 20th.

John T. Agar, William Davies Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., chairman.

Ladies' Entertainment Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. White.

Golf Tournament Committee.

W. W. Shoemaker, Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill., chairman.

President Herrick will announce the personnel of the Golf Tournament Committee, the Committee in Charge of Entertainment for Ladies and Gentlemen for Monday Evening, October 20th, and the Ladies Entertainment Committee, at a later date.

The ladies have been coming to the annual conventions in increasing numbers year after year. This year they will be specially taken care of and added entertainment provided.

For convention purpose the Trade Extension Committee has been transformed into a Regional Boosters' Committee. President Herrick is going to count on each member of this Committee to take care of the matter of attendance in the territory he represents, so that the largest attendance in the history of the Institute will be assured. The list follows:

Regional Boosters' Committee.

Geo. N. Chamberlain, Chamberlain & Company, Inc., Boston, Mass.
J. G. Kennedy, North Packing & Provision Company, Somerville, Mass.
Albert T. Rohe. Rohe & Brother, New York, N. Y.
Henry C. Muhs, Henry Muhs Company, Passaic, N. J.
J. Paul Dold, Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. C. Hofmann, A. C. Hofmann & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.
John J. Felin, John J. Felin & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bayard C. Dickinson, Louis Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick A. Vogt, F. G. Vogt & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
John S. Weaver, Lebanon, Pa.
Geo. L. Franklin, Dunlevy-Franklin Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chas. H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. A. Reineman, Fried & Reineman Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. Davis Hill, Corkran, Hill & Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. R. DAVISON
Executive Assistant at Institute Headquarters.

Michael A. Keane, T. T. Keane Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Joseph Kurdle, Wm. Schluderberg, T. J. Kurdle Company, Baltimore, Md.
Howard R. Smith, Shafer & Company, Baltimore, Md.
W. H. White, Jr., White Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga.
C. H. Ungerman, Birmingham Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala.
Wm. O. Haas, Haas-Davis Packing Company, Mobile, Ala.
Henry Neuhoff, Neuhoff Packing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

(Continued on page 45.)

Meat Export Prospects Are Not Bright

Views of Trade Observer After Return from Trip

"There is nothing in present European conditions to indicate that exports during the coming fall and winter will set the pace in any way in the American meat industry," said Edward N. Wentworth on his return from a three months' sojourn in Europe and the United Kingdom.

The big field for packers to develop in the export meat trade during the next few years, Mr. Wentworth believes, lies in the realm of lower priced products.

Mr. Wentworth is Director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau and Secretary of the Committee on Improved Live Stock Breeding of the Institute of American Meat Packers. He travelled for several months in European countries observing conditions of live stock production and the probable market outlook for American meat products.

Less Product for Export.

"The volume of American pork and provision exports to the European market will probably be less during the coming winter than it has been the last two or three years," Mr. Wentworth said.

"In the first place, this market seems to be rather better supplied with locally produced meats than it has in the past, although the peak of the Danish and Scandinavian pig production has been passed. In the second place, we are going to have less product available for export.

"Price levels for hogs in the United States are advancing due to the domestic situation, and they are going to leave American exporters a narrower margin on which to operate, as well as a restricted outlet resulting from the higher prices. It is possible that the adoption of the Dawes plan will stabilize finances sufficiently for American exporters to operate on a narrower margin, due to the increased certainty of exchange values. In general, however, this will only be of minor importance.

Unfavorable Trade Balance.

"The big chance necessary to maintain or increase our exports will be a recovery of individual purchasing power in the countries which supply our chief markets. Nothing of this sort seems in sight. As a matter of fact, the two Scandinavian countries which have furnished outlets for our lower priced provisions are definitely adopting campaigns to reduce importations, in the hope of improving their international balance sheets and raising their exchange rates.

"Both Norway and Denmark are in an unfavorable trade position with reference to us, due to our tariff on their exportable products, and their great demand for automobiles and other articles of American manufacture.

"Stabilization of the mark in Germany will decrease our hazards of business in that country, but it seems impossible that it can increase for several years the volume of German buying power.

Higher Price Level Needed.

"What we really need in order to develop a profitable European export business is a higher price level abroad than we have at home, but prospects of this are slight, due to the decreased pig crop in the United States and the rising trend of hog prices. The high tax toll on individual and national incomes in Europe cannot be lowered for many years, and a favorable margin between European and American price levels cannot be expected.

"Nevertheless, this suggests that the big field for development in the export trade during the next few years should be in the lower priced products. American packers can devote a great deal of attention to the packaging and preparation of the various provisions, in the hope of adapting them more exactly to the European demand.

"In such countries as Denmark, Sweden and Norway, which are in direct competition with us in the international pork trade, there is practically no consumption of locally produced pork products. The farmers go without pork and dairy products in order to turn everything they produce into immediate cash. The lower salaried city dwellers must also restrict their consumption of these products because the London market sets price levels which their family pocketbooks cannot meet.

Profit In Cheaper Production.

"A careful study of this market, with a catering to tastes in the matter of milder processed products, especially less salty ones, should yield a profit to American exporters willing to study and adapt themselves to the requirements of this type of trade.

"There is nothing in present conditions to indicate that Europe will establish American pork provision price levels during the coming packing and marketing season, nor to set the pace in any way in the American meat industry."

Mr. Wentworth is a keen observer and his ideas expressed here can well be considered in connection with probable livestock marketings the coming fall and winter.

Australian Meat Exports Smaller for Year

Shipments of All Classes Show Reduction—Other News

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Australia, July 30, 1924.

The mutton and beef export seasons do not coincide in Australia; but for the sake of convenience June 30 is taken as the end of the export season.

A review of the figures for the year just closed does not give much reason for satisfaction. As compared with 1922-23, lamb exports decreased by 1,736,000 carcases and mutton by 1,771,000 carcases. Beef showed a falling-off of 225,000 quarters or crops. The present killing season in beef is likely to be a little higher than last year, as the plants are now in full operation and likely to go on for some months, the season for fattening being most favorable.

The great disadvantages of these variations in export figures, which is entirely due to seasonal occurrences in the case of lamb and mutton, and partly to that and to low prices in the case of beef, is that there cannot be a regular supply of meat on any given market. People who have endeavored to promote the sale of Australian meat in foreign or British markets have met the same difficulty.

Sheep Used Mostly for Wool.

So far as sheep are concerned the trouble is that most owners in Australia are attracted more by the high prices of wool than the possibilities of making a profit through the meat. It is not so in New Zealand, where cross-breading is resorted to in order to produce a fine carcass for export. In some of the more closely settled states of the commonwealth that is being done to some extent; but in others, where natural feeding only is obtainable for sheep, wool is the outstanding thing with the owners of the sheep.

Without artificial feeding it follows that stock can only be supplied as the season provides. This means that the packing plants can only be run intermittently, leading to higher production costs. This was the weakness in the Australian position on which Mr. Swift, while here on a visit, put his finger. Farmers in suitable districts are being urged to specialize in the production of sheep for slaughter. The trouble, of course, is that when wool is at a high price the value of sheep reaches a level at which slaughter for export becomes unprofitable.

The case of beef is different. The price depends wholly on the amount that the beef will obtain in markets outside Australia. The hides play only a smaller part in the ultimate financial return. The disadvantage of distance, which prevents beef

(Continued on page 37.)

Last Call for Contest!

The $750 prize idea contest of the Institute of American Meat Packers **positively ends September 15.**

Contestants must have their entries in before September 15th.

Two prizes, one of $500 and one of $250 will be awarded by the Institute.

In addition, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER offers a $100 prize for the best prepared or best presented idea submitted.

Full details can be secured from the Institute of American Meat Packers, 509 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Send that brief in now!

Wilson & Co. "Friendly" Receivership

Receivers for Wilson & Co., Inc., were appointed this week by Judge Bondy in the United States District Court at New York, upon application of John C. Eiszner & Co., of Chicago, claiming an unpaid debt of $5,943.51 for merchandise delivered.

These receivers are former Judge Julius M. Mayer of the federal court at New York; Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co.; and Robert Lee Morrell, a New York attorney.

Former Judge Mayer said: "It isn't possible at this time to make a formal statement. This task is obviously one of importance which demands constructive effort.

Company Will Continue Operation.

"The receivers will continue uninterrupted service to the necessary products dealt in by Wilson & Co., Inc.

"While the receivers have not yet had the opportunity of taking up the details of the situation, I feel I am justified in stating that our aim will be to contribute our share in putting this great business as promptly as possible on a sound commercial and financial basis."

Events leading up to this action are referred to in a statement of Frank O. Wetmore of Chicago, chairman of the bank creditors' committee, as follows:

"United States District Judge Bondy Tuesday afternoon appointed former Circuit Judge Julius M. Mayer, Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., Inc., and Robert Lee Morrell, of 26 Cedar Street, New York, receivers of Wilson & Co., Inc., in equity proceedings based on a creditor's bill. The receivers were appointed with full power to continue the operations of the company and to preserve its business. The company joined in the request for the appointment of receivers, and consented to the action taken.

Bank Creditors Approve Action.

The receivership also had the approval of the committee of bank creditors, under the chairmanship of Frank O. Wetmore, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, representing over 95 per cent of the company's bank debt, and of the committee representing the company's debenture bonds, under the chairmanship of Harold Stanley, President of the Guaranty Company of New York.

"All those interested in the affairs of Wilson & Co., Inc., hoped that it would be possible to work the company out of its difficulties without receivership, and substantial progress had already been made in the direction of a voluntary plan of adjustment. The committees representing the various classes of securities have been conferring for some weeks past, in co-operation with the officials of the company, with a view to formulating a new financial plan and the prospects were good for the announcement shortly of such a plan.

"The plans were completely upset by the appointment of a receiver in a State Court of New Jersey on the application of Morris I. Klein on Saturday last and which became public on Monday morning. This appointment was made on an ex-parte application without notice of any kind to the company or any one else and without service upon the company or any of its representatives. It was made on the application of a man claiming to be the owner of only 25 shares of preferred stock, who, according to the stock books of the company, does not even appear to be a stockholder of record.

New Jersey Action Unauthorized.

"The company is advised that this appointment of this receiver is unauthorized and it will be vigorously contested.

"The announcement of the appointment of a receiver in New Jersey had the immediate effect of precipitating the company's financial situation, and of endangering its property and assets and imperiling its ability to continue its business in the regular course. In order to conserve the company's business and make it possible to continue its operations it becomes necessary to apply to the Federal Court in New York for the protection of the rights of security holders, creditors and stock holders of all classes, through the appointment of receivers in equity.

"All the parties in interest are to be congratulated in the appointments by Judge Bondy. Former Judge Mayer will contribute to the situation his wide experience in federal receiverships and his recognized capacity for constructive reorganization. Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company, will act as one of the receivers, thus making available to the receivership his long experience in the packing business and insuring the continuance of the morale of the company's organization."

Under the receivership the domestic and international business of the company will be continued without interruption, and the work on the plan of reorganization will go forward to a conclusion as rapidly as possible.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Powell Oil Mill Company plans to rebuild its burned cotton oil mill in Bastrop, Tex.

The Northern Packing Company, Grand Forks, N. D., has established a branch house at Moorehead, N. D.

The slaughter house of the Mueller Meat Market, Waterford, Calif., is again in operation. State inspection is being given.

Morris & Company have opened a new branch house at Sixth street and Broadway, St. Paul, Minn. J. C. Deutsch is in charge.

The International Provision Company has recently opened a new retail meat market at 565 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A new lard refinery is to be constructed at Porto Alegre, Brazil, by a company capitalized at 3,000,000 milreis, according to Vice Consul W. E. Hoffman, Porto Alegre.

The Hubbard-Kivett-Reid Company has been incorporated in Martinsville, Ind., with a capital of 1,000 shares of no par value, by Charles A. Hubbard, Silas C. Kivett and James J. Reid. The concern will operate a meat packing plant.

The Refrigerated Meat Dispatch has been incorporated at 608 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, with 130 shares of no par value stock, by E. W. Skipworth, A. A. Chelstrom and H. C. Rumory. The company will deal in, lease, repair and manufacture refrigerator and other cars.

A million dollar packing plant is soon to be established in Vernon, Calif. The Luer Packing Company was recently organized in that city, and will take over the interests of the Independent Meat Packing & Provision Company. The new plant will be built by the Luer company, which is a closed corporation, no stock being offered to the public.

THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American Meat Packers and the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association

Published Weekly by

The National Provisioner, Inc.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at the Old Colony Building, 407 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Eastern Office, 15 Park Row, New York.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, *President.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Vice-President.*

HUBERT CILLIS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor and Manager.*

GENERAL OFFICES.

Old Colony Bldg., 407 So. Dearborn st. CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephones Wabash 0742, 0743, 3751.
Cable Address "Sampan," Chicago.

EASTERN OFFICES.

15 Park Row, New York.
Telephone Barclay 6770.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid to the Chicago office.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each	.10
Back Numbers, each	.25

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in foreign countries should remember that remittances for subscriptions must take account of the difference in exchange, and must in every case represent $5.00 in United States money. Compliance with this requirement will save unnecessary correspondence.

Why Exports Affect You

Many in the meat industry — both slaughterers and retailers—feel that, because their business is confined to a more or less restricted area, the meat situation in other sections or in foreign countries has no influence, and therefore is of no interest to them.

But this is a mistaken idea. Anything that affects the national situation is automatically reflected in the local market sooner or later.

A packer or retailer may know that business is not so good, and that it has slackened up for some reason or other. He attributes this to the weather, or any other local cause he can think of, and loses sight entirely of the real reason.

The export situation has a very vital influence on the domestic meat market. If surplus cannot be sold abroad at a fair price it is forced on the home market. Supply soon becomes excessive and price weakens. New selling territory is sought, and the surplus product is sent into even the most remote districts in order to dispose of it. This certainly has an influence on the local man's market.

The day of localism and isolation has passed for the American meat man, be he packer or retailer. If he wants to meet the changing situation successfully he must be informed not only of the national but of the international meat situation at all times.

What is U. S. Inspection?

What is meant by "government inspection"? Apparently it has two meanings.

In the meat industry it is a guarantee that the product to which it is applied is pure and wholesome.

In the butter industry it appears to mean that the product is of a certain quality and grade.

Recently announcement has been made of the arrangement of one state's cooperative creameries to have government inspectors score all butter for quality and grade. This butter is then to be marketed in containers marked "Government Inspected," with date of inspection and score.

A considerable portion of all butter supplied to the public is from unpasteurized cream. This is particularly true of sweet cream butter. Inspection for quality and grade, therefore, carries no guarantee of any kind from a sanitary or hygienic standpoint.

The consuming public buying butter in cartons marked "government inspected" will feel sure that it is all right because of this guarantee. They are not likely to look far enough to see that these words certify quality only, and nothing else.

A loin of beef might be No. 1 in grade, and consequently of high quality, but if it came from a diseased animal it would have to be tanked regardless of its quality. It could not be sold under the stamp "government inspected" simply because it was of high quality.

Butter makers are busily engaged at all times in hampering in every way possible the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, in spite of the fact that it is made from beef fat inspected carefully for its purity. But they have no qualms in handing the public an article marked "government inspected" that may be far inferior to the oleomargarine they so constantly abuse.

The question naturally arises, is the dairy industry deliberately "putting something over" on the government and the public? Or is our new U. S. Dairy Bureau so anxious to boost the interests of its constituency that it is willing to pass over the strict interpretation of the words "government inspected" as established by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry?

One Thing Packers Did

An interesting side-light on export demand is brought out in a comment on the market for American pork in the United Kingdom, recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The consumption of staple products in the United Kingdom remains relatively the same year in and year out, but there is a tendency to substitute cheaper materials in times of depression.

Large quantities of frozen and chilled beef and mutton are consumed in the British Isles, but the prices of these products were relatively higher than those of pork in 1923. On the basis of the 1913 price, pork in England was only 20 per cent higher, while that of beef was 40 per cent more and of lamb 90 per cent more.

This increase of only 20 per cent in the price of pork, while beef and lamb increased 40 and 90 per cent respectively, is one reason for the large quantity of American pork consumed in those countries in 1923. At the same time it is one explanation why the price of live hogs held up so constantly during the same period.

American packers have brought efficiency to such a high point that, in the face of greatly increased costs of labor and increased shipping expenses, they could place American pork in England at only 20 per cent more than it sold for in 1913.

Surely costs were pared to the bone in such an accomplishment.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

How NOT to Make Sausage

By "The Observer."

He wondered why his sausage was green in spots.

He wondered why he could not get a good color in the smokehouse. He could not understand why his smoking system did not produce a uniform color.

He wondered why his sausage did not sell in his home town, where his "Quality" competitor got all the business.

Examination showed:

First, that the pork trimmings were kept carelessly in barrels and unevenly cured.

Second, that beef trimmings were brought from the retail shop, where they had accumulated in a box under the counter all day, and dumped in a barrel with a few handfuls of salt carelessly thrown in.

These sausage materials were sour and strong when put in the grinder with other meats. Rejected sausage, that had turned a deep green, was added and re-worked with each batch.

And then this sausage maker wondered why his product showed mould and would not produce a uniform color in the smokehouse. He couldn't understand why it did not sell in competition with that of a local competitor, who used only fresh and clean meats of good quality, cured them properly, mixed them in the right manner, and allowed no unclean vessel or implement to be used in connection with the handling of these high-grade meats going to make up quality product which is his stock in trade.

Grew to be Packers.

History shows that some of our leading packers of today were pioneer sausage-makers, who established for themselves a reputation on "Quality" products.

Their growth was rapid, with a substantial increase in volume, until they were compelled to slaughter hogs and cattle, not only to supply their requirements of sausage materials, which eventually became enormous, but also to insure a better selection of boneless beef and pork, delivered fresh and direct from their chill rooms daily. This they found to be decidedly preferable to handling shipped product, which did not compare in quality with their own product.

Their business continued to expand, and today the wheels of one of the largest individual packinghouses in America revolve around that sausage department that was organized in the infancy of the packing business.

He Who Stood Still.

There are many other sausage concerns that started in a small way in recent years that are making wonderful strides, beginning to expand, and now killing hogs and curing the various cuts successfully. "Quality" sausage means success in any aggressive concern, and there is no limit to their advancement.

But, in looking over the field of sausage factories, we unfortunately find an equal number of unsuccessful concerns, who never had any particular desire to improve the quality of their product. They figure that meat ground into sausage is one of the great mysteries, and they still entertain the idea that they are able to deceive the public by using meats of inferior quality and poorly handled.

One can easily separate the chaff from the wheat by their rating with Duns or Bradstreets. Or one can secure the same discouraging information from any credit department in connection with producing concerns that supply some of the raw materials going into the sausage that will sometimes match the color of any man's necktie when cut and exposed to the air—this condtiion being caused by meats being off condition when going to cure.

It Simply Can't be Done!

It is a physical impossibility to treat sour meats and bring them back to their original sweet condition. The individual who makes any pretense at accomplishing this task could perform miracles, and his services would be in wonderful demand in the meat business. But it can't be done!

Some concerns will tell you that gassy or sour meats can be used successfully, as garlic will cover a multitude of sins. But the wages of sin in this case are suicide to the sausage business.

Why not attempt to duplicate the quality of your competitor's product that is giving satisfaction to the trade?

Call on him. Cultivate his friendship, as he will frankly tell you he has no trade secrets. An education along these lines will result in a mutual benefit to yourself and the sausage business in general, as good clean competition is the life of trade.

Pick the Right Foremen.

Managers of outside local sausage factories make a practice of hiring foremen without investigating their references. Some of these men are globe-trotters, and they accept the position as a "fill-in" proposition for a short time, and do not show the proper spirit of interest in their work.

A foreman should handle the manufacture of product as if it were his own business.

The writer was recently informed by a firm, who operate under most favorable conditions, that a very recent change in the supervision of their factory had cost them many thousands of dollars, occasioned by over-estimating the amount of meat going to cure, which resulted in an accumulation far in excess of their requirements.

Naturally the product did not improve with age. It became gassy, and it reached a point so near the danger line that it could be used in only very limited quantities.

In such a case it would be better in the long run to tank all product that is dangerous to use, and use in the manufacture of sausage only products that you would have no fear of serving on your own table.

Dry Cure Pork Tongues

In a recent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER were given full particulars for the proper handling of pork tongues and curing in sweet pickle.

This report brought an inquiry from a packer who has found it hard to move his pickled tongues. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We do not find a ready outlet for cured pork tongues, and we are pushing sales of cooked jellied tongues, for which we find a fair demand, during the summer months especially. We understand some of our competitors are using dry cure tongues for this purpose.

If you can furnish us a curing formula for dry cure tongues we would be very much interested in making comparison to determine which would suit our trade the best. We are particularly anxious to increase our volume of business on this product, therefore a prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

For dry cure tongues it will be necessary to make some changes in the method of handling from recent instructions published in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Tongues are skinned before curing for the dry cure process, and they should be scalded immediately after being removed from the head. Some plants are equipped with a tongue-scalding machine. But in the absence of this mechanical device the tongues can be put in warm water, temperature 130 to 140 degrees F., in a clean tierce, and stirred constantly until the skin can be pulled off easily. This usually requires about 45 minutes at the above temperatures.

Then chill the tongues in ice water and completely remove the skin by hand or knife, but do not mutilate the tongues, as this is uncalled for.

When skinned, hang on tongue hooks in the cooler to chill in the usual manner. (See article in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, August 2, 1924.)

Advantages of Dry Cured Tongues.

There is a decided advantage and saving in favor of dry cure tongues, as there is considerable less waste of meat. In fact, there should be no waste, whereas pickled tongues are cured with the skin

on, which necessitates cooking tenderly. And even then, in removing the skin, portions of lean meat will be removed with the skin.

This greatly increases the cooking shrinkage and can only be equalized by using an additional amount of jelly. If this is overdone, customers will enter their usual complaints of too much jelly and not enough tongue.

However, the pickled tongues, when cooked, are far superior to the dry cure tongues in color, and this point alone is worthy of consideration. Pickled tongues throw a beautiful cherry color through the transparent jelly, and, as a rule, what appeals to the eye will satisfy the stomach.

Force Cure on Tongues.

One packing concern found their production of pork tongues would not supply their requirements on jellied pork tongues, and they were compelled to buy an occasional car of S. P. pork tongues.

During the buying period they were cooking pickled tongues only three days in cure. They used ham pickle at a density of 78 degrees, pumped each individual tongue with the ham pump, and at the end of three days they cooked the tongues in the pickle they were cured in. This was done successfully without any complaints from the trade as to color and flavor.

The Dry Curing Formula.

The following ingredients are used in the dry cure formula for curing green skinned chilled pork tongues. To each 400 lbs. green tongues use:

Salt ....17 lbs.
Double refined nitrate of soda......10 ozs.
If India saltpetre is used, increase
amount to ....12 ozs.

These ingredients must be thoroughly mixed. Then add 2 gallons of boiled second fancy ham pickle, reduced to 50 degrees on the salometer.

The tongues must be packed in a tierce in a compact manner, to exclude air, and the length of time required to cure will be about 22 days, at a temperature of 36 to 38 degrees F.

The tongues should be used after 30 days in cure, or transferred to cold storage and carried at 12 degrees or less.

What are proper hog cooling temperatures? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Short Form Hog Test

Do you know each day how your hogs "cut out"?

Do you know how to figure all operating charges and expenses so as to get at your cutting profit or loss per day or per cwt.?

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S revised Short Form Hog Test enables you to keep track of this each day.

If you want a supply of these test forms for daily figuring fill out the following and mail it at once:

The National Provisioner,
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

Please send me .... copies of the Short Form Hog Test for daily figuring.

Name. ....

Street. ....

City. ....

Single copies, 2c; 25 or more, 1c each; quantities, at cost.

Care of Motor Trucks

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of seven articles on the care and maintenance of motor trucks by F. A. Whitten, chief engineer of the General Motors Truck company. It describes how a truck owner can reduce gasoline and oil bills. The third article will appear next week.]

By F. A. Whitten, Chief Engineer, General Motors Truck Company.

Every truck owner would willingly pay good money for something that would guarantee to reduce his gasoline and oil bills a substantial amount, in some cases as much as 50 per cent.

A little matter of daily routine, taking but a minute or so a day, will accomplish the same results at no cost.

Check Daily Mileage—One-half the secret of reducing gasoline and oil bills is to each day check the miles traveled by the truck, fill up the gasoline tank, recording the amount put in it, and then figuring the miles per gallon obtained. The second half is still easier—it consists of having someone interested in the operating cost of the truck to look at this daily record.

A truck in good condition will operate under normal loads and over average roads at, say, 10 miles to the gallon of gas. This will be shown on the daily record.

But a constant inspection of this record will disclose that gradually or perhaps suddenly only five or six miles are being obtained for each gallon of gas. The record is a barometer that gives warning that something is wrong, and that an inspection is required at once.

Locate the Trouble.—Sometimes dragging brakes may be responsible; again it may be that the carburetor requires readjustment, or tires may be worn so badly that they no longer are economically useful. Whatever the fault is attention is called to it, the trouble located and rectified, and the gasoline consumption reduced materially.

If this daily check is not made and watched, the trouble goes unnoticed until sometime later, when the unusually large operating costs are questioned, or there is a general overhauling of the truck.

Oil Wasted Also.—In practically all cases where too much gas is being used there is a corresponding wastage of oil. When the mixture is too rich the oil is being diluted and its lubricating value lost. Where brakes drag, more power than should be required is used with the extra consumption of oil.

Keeping gasoline mileage records, and watching them, will save a truck owner a substantial amount during the year, and also will be of value to him in getting a true picture of what his trucks are costing him to operate.

It is particularly valuable to owners of fleets of trucks, as it shows what trucks are the most economical over a period of service.

What is the proper method of "ribbing" beef and loading it in the refrigerator car? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trade Active—Prices Irregular—Futures Rallied Strongly—Export Interest Fair —Hogs Steady.

The future market has been moving over a wide range of prices. Prices declined about 2c a pound on ribs from the high level of August, 1 to 1½c a pound on bellies, and about 1½ to nearly 2c a pound on lard, rallying sharply from the decline, while hogs moved within comparatively narrow range, and were relatively very steady. The decline in the product market appeared to be due to a general speculative liquidation which was in evidence in all commodities.

Cotton was very weak, oil was weak, grain broke very sharply, and the lard and provision markets followed the general trend as there was evidence of an overbought speculative market. While the future market dropped sharply the cash positions were relatively steady, and with the development of a reactionary tendency, there was a very quick rally in futures, and a firm tone to the cash product.

General Situation Unchanged.

The situation as to the general market does not appear to be essentially changed. Shipments of product from packing centers continue on a large scale, and the distribution is particularly active. There is a fairly active export movement with shipments of meats the past week 16,900,000 lbs., and lard 11,400,000 lbs. The export movement on lard from New York has been very large up until this week, when there was some falling off.

The conditions as to the general supply of meats and fats and the disappearance shows that domestic consumption is on a large scale and a great deal therefore, depends on what will be the movement of hogs as the season advances. With the packing so far about 1,500,000 hogs behind last year since March 1, the problem is one of decided importance as to whether the export movement can be kept up at the recent rate or not.

The exports of lard the past month of 86,700,000 lbs. or 89,879,000 lbs. including neutral lard was practically 20,000,000 lbs. more than in July last year and the total exports for eight months of lard and neutral lard have been 634,000,000 lbs., against almost identical figures, 635,000,000 lbs. last year. At the current rate of export movement, the export total for the year will be very nearly 1,000,000,000 lbs. or not much under last year's huge record.

Meat Exports Hold Up.

Exports of meats are held fairly well. The totals have decreased somewhat, but the total decrease is not so serious as has been intimated by some of the bearish inclined interests. In round figures the total exports of meats for seven months this season have been 455,000,000 lbs. against 550,000,000 lbs. last year. This decrease in the exports of meats has been equal to the product of about 800,000 hogs, but there has been no decrease in the exports of lard.

A rather interesting comparison of the distribution of lard and oil is shown in the following figures:

	1924.	1923.
Stocks July 1st	152,520,000	128,896,000
July production	175,707,000	159,782,000
Total supply	329,227,000	288,678,000
Exports	89,898,000	70,291,000
Stock end of July	150,243,000	141,279,000
Domestic use	89,106,000	77,108,000
Total	240,121,000	211,570,000

The distribution since January 1 has been as follows:

	1924.	1923.
Stocks Jan. 1	49,340,000	48,808,000
Produced seven months	1,274,582,000	1,180,176,000
Total supply	1,323,922,000	1,228,984,000
Exports	634,091,000	634,856,000
Stocks August 1st	150,243,000	141,279,000
Total	784,334,000	776,135,000
Balance domestic use	539,588,000	452,849,000
Per month	77,084,000	64,692,000

The distribution of refined oil for the month of July was as follows:

	1924.	1923.
Stocks July 1	172,534,000	190,442,000
Production	25,246,000	11,470,000
Total	197,776,000	201,912,000
Exports	843,000	1,676,000
Stock July 31st	105,947,000	138,112,000
Total	106,820,000	139,788,000
Domestic use	90,956,000	62,124,000

To show the total disappearance of fats for the past seven months the distribution of refined oil since January 1st is also given:

	1924.	1923.
Stocks January 1	146,962,000	147,128,000
Produced seven months	466,251,000	461,745,000
Total supply	613,213,000	608,873,000
Exports	8,549,000	15,323,000
Stocks August 1st	105,947,000	138,112,000
Total	114,496,000	153,435,000
Balance domestic use	498,717,000	455,438,000
Per month	71,245,000	65,063,000

The increase in the lard distribution for seven months has been at the rate of 12,392,000 lbs. more per month than the last year, and the increase in the oil distribution has shown an increase of 6,182,000 per month over last year, or a total increase of 18,574,000 lbs. per month compared with the same time last year. This tremendous increase in fat distribution in the domestic trade has been one of the most important factors in the total fat situation and has explained the fact that the larger production of lard and the liberal production of oil had not been a weight on the market.

In round figures the increase in the lard distribution for seven months has been 87,000,000 lbs. and the increase in the oil distribution has been 43,000,000 lbs.

Hog Market Has Been Steady.

The fact that the hog market has maintained a very steady position has been partly the result of the rather moderate movement of hogs from the country, and the apparent underlying belief that the shortage in supplies which has been discussed so persistently the last two months will soon be a very material factor in the general position of fats and meats. With a decrease in the movement of hogs which has been so persistently forecasted there arises quite a question as to how the shortage in hog meats will be made up if the movement does decrease to the extent which has been persistently indicated by the different live hog forecasts.

PORK—The market on the whole was very steady with trade moderate. New York was quoted $29.25; family $30; short clears $24@31. At Chicago cash lots have been quoted about $26.50.

LARD—The market was irregular, moving up and down with futures. Cash trade generally fair.

Middle west lard at New York is quoted at 14.20@14.30c, western 14.40@14.50; City 13¾@14c; Compound 15@16c. Refined Continent 15.50; South America 16c; Brazil kegs 17c. At Chicago regular lard was held at Sept. price to about 17c over loose at about 27c under.

BEEF—The market was dull but steady with a fair domestic trade. New York mess was quoted at $17@18; Packet $17@18; Family $20@21; Extra India $34@35. At Chicago plate beef was $18.50; extra plate $19@19.50.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BRITISH PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool England, Aug. 16, 1924.

The market here has shown a distinct pause this week against the better trade we have been experiencing the past few weeks. This of course is due to the resistance of the smaller buyers to pay the increased prices now being asked. Stocks here, however, are light on all meats, so that holders are maintaining prices, in some cases asking more money.

Regarding hams, these are disappointing. This is due to the stored hams depressing the market, and holding prices down.

Lard has been in only fair demand, and the beginning of the week prices were marked lower in sympathy with Chicago, but they have firmed up since. With anything like a fair demand, lard prices should go much higher.

Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Meat and livestock production and consumption statistics for June, 1924, with comparisons, are compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL

	June			January-June		
	3-year average[1].	1923.	1924	3-year average[1].	1923.	1924.
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	697,189	726,962	669,579	3,930,421	4,252.633	4,278,769
Calves	382,173	387,905	408,130	2,128,042	2,271,078	2,438,708
Carcasses condemned:						
Cattle	4,144	4,779	5,168	28,650	33,935	40,815
Calves	585	712	691	6,392	7,228	7,744
Average live weight:						
Cattle, lbs.	982.58	955.28	951.13	991.49	[2]966.97	[2]960.17
Calves, lbs.	159.72	161.85	167.98	152.56	[2]154.99	[2]160.64
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle, lbs.	543.61	525.48	522.53	544.19	[2]532.11	[2]521.10
Calves, lbs.	90.76	93.52	96.56	88.10	[2]90.36	[2]94.99
Total dressed weight (carcass, not including condemned)[3]						
Beef, lbs.	376,299,830	379,492,723	347,174,680	2,121,238,694	2,244,190,347	2,207,543,819
Veal, lbs.	34,628,257	36,210,289	39,342,310	185,765,742	202,968,983	230,508,675
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef, lbs.	55,864,000	41,207,000	41,784,000	77,964,000	[2]69,617,000	[2]67,083,000
Cured beef, lbs.	21,279,000	23,816,000	24,285,000	21,757,000	[2]24,553,000	[2]23,918,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef, lbs.	47,500,000	34,385,000	37,038,000	70,295,000	[2]60,047,000	[2]59,425,000
Cured beef, lbs.	20,548,000	22,835,000	22,305,000	21,664,000	[2]24,284,000	[2]23,870,000
Exports:[4]						
Fresh beef and veal, lbs.	197,737	213,066	168,554	4,399,256	1,875,074	1,357,458
Cured beef, lbs.	2,219,328	2,106,883	1,902,431	11,723,547	11,101,420	9,910,772
Canned beef, lbs.	190,575	170,633	74,124	1,986.791	1,051,677	909,799
Oleo oil and stearin, lbs.	11,841,107	9,174,232	8,266,322	66,686,288	57,646,017	49,972,322
Tallow, lbs.	3,266,012	4,426,810	2,112,566	12,178,341	12,990,766	15,233,545
Imports:						
Fresh beef and veal, lbs.	2,018,877	1,057,884	2,642,376	10,581,308	6,313,697	12,101,562
Receipts, cattle and calves[5]	1,656,067	1,629,282	1,673,428	9,598,089	10,005,086	10,215,337
Stocker and feeder shipments[5]	234,416	234,330	201,451	1,445,308	1,457,056	1,302,072
Cattle on farms January 1	....	67,240,000	66,801,000	....	....	....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	7.29	7.90	7.40	7.16	[2]7.32	[2]7.22
Calves, average cost for slaughter.	8.27	8.24	7.68	8.76	[2]8.64	[2]8.49
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	9.13	10.10	9.98	9.16	[2]9.81	[2]10.56
Veal calves	8.97	9.31	8.00	9.22	[2]9.59	[2]9.07
At eastern markets—						
Beef carcasses good grade	15.34	16.41	15.71	14.76	[2]14.70	[2]16.00
Veal carcasses good grade	16.09	16.09	15.96	17.65	[2]16.90	[2]17.51

HOGS, PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	June 3-year average[1].	June 1923.	June 1924	Jan.-June 3-year average[1].	Jan.-June 1923.	Jan.-June 1924.
Inspected slaughter, hogs	3,988,996	4,302,533	4,287,552	23,207,175	27,009,496	28,092,269
Carcasses condemned	15,787	17.322	16.971	57,181	107.750	112.234
Average live weight, lbs.	227.56	227.73	228.87	225.89	[2]227.14	[2]222.91
Average dressed weight, lbs.	174.66	174.69	172.60	174.01	[2]175.63	[2]169.45
Total dressed weight, (carcass not including condemned)[3], lbs.	694,454.109	748,583,510	737,102,281	4,027,913,136	4,726,002,880	4,735,155,922
Lard per 100 lbs. live weight, lbs.	16.75	17.60	17.53	16.57	[2]17.10	[2]17.52
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork, lbs.	173,234.000	210,645,000	201,728,000	141.936,000	[2]159,972,000	[2]189,172,000
Cured pork, lbs.	608,704.000	698,126,000	689,381,000	553,211,000	[2]632,799,000	[2]664,110,000
Lard, lbs.	130,107,000	84,530,000	127,949,000	88,901,000	[2]66,783,000	[2]81,345,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork, lbs.	176,066,000	217,074,000	187,415,000	159,196,000	[2]184.105,000	[2]199,288,000
Cured pork, lbs.	628,984,000	691,431,000	682,570,000	585.627,000	[2]664.999.000	[2]680,847,000
Lard, lbs.	160,817,000	123,896,000	152,685,000	107,055,000	[2]79,298,000	[2]98,569,000
Exports:[4]						
Fresh pork, lbs.	2,420,191	3,093,264	1,256,314	22,238,094	23,378,832	17,800,252
Cured pork, lbs.	59,321,004	62,449,785	46,151,259	359,703,104	417,148,600	388,950,740
Canned pork, lbs.	237,705	449,300	101,712	1,137,793	1,599,082	1,522,522
Sausage, lbs.	851,258	941,129	913,894	4,832.600	5,392,442	6,577,837
Lard, lbs.	64,879,387	65,787,732	61,859,752	457,086,621	564,565,730	544,192,605
Imports:						
Fresh pork, lbs.	55,397	71,208	163,019	482,397	640,028	756,831
Receipts of hogs[5]	3,853,097	4,204,101	4,296,396	23,961,183	27,771,207	29,411,959
Stocker and feeder shipments[5]	51,148	62,989	28,870	351,888	405,007	280,534
Hogs on farms January 1	....	68,227,000	65,301,000	....	....	....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	8.38	6.83	6.98	8.85	[2]7.84	[2]7.14
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight	8.69	7.06	7.18	9.05	[2]7.97	[2]7.28
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs.	17.85	14.78	16.87	18.71	[2]15.14	[2]15.29
Shoulders, skinned	12.71	10.43	10.60	13.94	[2]12.04	[2]10.42
Picnics, 6-8 lbs.	11.97	8.82	9.40	12.65	[2]10.40	[2]9.24
Butts, Boston style	14.72	11.80	14.00	16.16	[2]13.69	[2]13.21
Bacon, breakfast	26.35	22.86	19.85	26.67	[2]24.48	[2]19.82
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs.	26.69	21.88	21.08	25.80	[2]21.10	[2]20.54
Lard, tierces	12.19	12.16	11.70	12.58	[2]12.55	[2]12.26

SHEEP, LAMB AND MUTTON.

	June 3-year average[1].	June 1923.	June 1924	Jan.-June 3-year average[1].	Jan.-June 1923.	Jan.-June 1924.
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,019,526	914,372	975,366	5,710,452	5,681,470	5,657,921
Carcasses condemned	651	745	709	5,353	6,326	5,653
Average light weights, lbs.	73.51	76.05	73.64	82.46	[2]82.84	[2]82.08
Average dressed weight, lbs.	35.77	36.83	36.01	39.27	[2]39.72	[2]38.86
Total dressed weight (carcass, not including condemned)[3], lbs.	36,383,806	33,648,882	35,097,399	223,851,323	225,445,848	219,433,822
Storage fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month, lbs.	7,544.000	4,445,000	2,273,000	18.807,000	[2]5,519,000	[2]2,176,000
End of month, lbs.	5,330,000	3,556,000	2,919,000	15,307,000	[2]5,358,000	[2]2,247,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton[4] lbs.	1,840.252	321,697	205,171	21,275.099	1,130,170	683,374
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton, lbs.	638,546	74,946	307,592	9,955.972	3,478,142	1,759,753
Receipts of sheep[5]	1,658,524	1,425,889	1,549,997	9,638,972	9,099.054	8,718,124
Stocker and feeder shipments[5]	132,175	116,944	152,518	783,235	869,191	714,109
Sheep on farms January 1	....	37,223,000	38,361,000	....	....	....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	10.56	11.14	12.49	11.29	[2]12.31	[2]13.30
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime	12.14	14.02	13.62	12.40	[2]14.00	[2]14.44
Sheep, medium to choice	5.27	5.69	6.29	6.89	[2]7.58	[2]8.22
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	25.42	27.57	27.60	24.69	[2]24.81	[2]26.10
Mutton, good grade	14.16	14.72	14.45	15.52	[2]15.18	[2]17.45

[1]1921, 1922 and 1923. [2]Average net total. [3]Prior to March, 1924, the total dressed weight was computed on total number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection, owing to the fact that the figures for number condemned were not available at the time our reports were issued; computations are now based on the number slaughtered minus the number condemned. [4]Including reexports. [5]Public stockyards.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was moderately active and easier with prices off about ⅛c compared with a week ago, some 150 drums of extra loose selling at New York at 8¾c. The break in cottonoil and the unsettled feeling in other markets made for a disposition on the part of consumers to hold off, and most bids were below a workable basis. Manufacturers however, were slow in pressing stuff for sale on the decline, and sentiment as a result was more mixed.

At Chicago tallow was a shade easier, with trade rather moderate. At London auction 644 casks were offered of which 302 casks were sold at unchanged to 6d lower from last week, mutton tallow selling at 45s 6d to 47s; beef at 45s to 47s 6d, and good mixed at 45s to 46s.

At Liverpool Australian tallow was quiet and unchanged for the week, refined quoted at 46s and good mixed at 44s 9d. At New York special loose was quoted at 8⅝c extra 8¾c while edible was held at 10½@10¾c. At Chicago prime packer was quoted at 9c fancy 9¼c, and edible at 11½c.

STEARINE—The market for stearine was dull and weaker with prices off about ½c a pound from last week with demand slow and offerings slightly larger. At New York Oleo was quoted at 16¾c nominal and at Chicago at 16c.

OLEO OIL—The market was quiet and barely steady with extra New York 17c, medium 15¾c, and the lower grade 14¾c. At Chicago extra was 16¼c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS

LARD OIL—The market was quiet and steady but consumers were holding off owing to the unsettled action in raw materials. At New York edible was quoted at 16⅝c, extra winter 14¾c extra No. 1, at 12¼c, No. 1 at 11¾c, and No. 2 at 11½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—A hand to mouth demand was in evidence but the undertone continued firm with raw materials rather strong. At New York pure oil was quoted at 15c, extra 12¼c, No. 1 at 11¾c and cold pressed at 19½c.

GREASES—A rather firm market continued in this quarter. Generally there was no change in the situation. Supplies are fairly large and buying of a hand to mouth sort, but offerings are not pressed for sale, and choice white grease in the east is rather scarce. In the west greases were easier but offerings continue light. Chicago reported sales of 300 tierces of choice white at 11.90 c.a.f. New York or ⅜c lower than the previous reported sale. At New York yellow was quoted at 7¾@7⅞c; choice house 7⅝@3¾c; A White 8½c; B White 8¼c; choice white 12@12¼c. At Chicago brown was quoted at 6½@6¾c; Yellow 7½@8c; B White 8¼@½c; A White 9@9¼c; choice white 10¼@10½c.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York, August 1 to August 26, were 39,286,010 lbs.; tallow, 370,000 lbs.; greases, 5,069,000 lbs.; and no stearine.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 27, 1924.—Business is very quiet in the fertilizer line and, while there are some inquiries in the market, the sellers' and buyers' views are somewhat apart and trading is light.

The fishing in Virginia and along the coast for menhaden still show very poor results and bids of $4.50 and 10c f.o.b. fish factory Virginia for unground dried fish scrap have been refused.

Bonemeal is commanding a little higher price because the foreign offerings are not so plentiful. South American tankage and blood have taken quite some advance in price.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, August 28, 1924.

The blood market is quiet. Sellers' ideas are around $4.50, but buyers' ideas are even lower than they were last week.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	$3.90@4.00
Crushed and unground	3.75@3.85

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The quietness in the trading on the finished market is reflected in the raw materials, prices of which are easing off slowly.

	Unit Ammonia.
Ground, 10 to 12%, ammonia	$4.25@4.50
Unground, 11 to 13%, ammonia	3.75@4.00
Unground, 7 to 10%, ammonia	3.25@3.65

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

The fertilizer tankage materials market is about steady to a shade higher. Producers are getting fairly well sold up ahead.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-12%, ammonia	$3.00@3.25
Lower grade, ground, 6-9%, ammonia	2.50@2.75
Medium to high grade, unground	2.35@2.50
Lower grade, ground, 6-9%, ammonia	2.50@2.75
Hoof meal	3.00@3.25
Grinding hoofs, pigs toes, dry	25.00@30.00

Bone Meals.

The bone meals market is about steady, with little change from last week.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	$24.00@27.00
Steamed, ground	18.00@20.00
Steamed, unground	14.00@16.00

Cracklings.

The cracklings market is steady but very quiet due to the dearth of offerings.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	$60.00@65.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	40.00@55.00

Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

The market on horns is good. Hoofs are quoted at $30.00, while manufacturing bones are rather quiet.

Horns, unassorted	$ 75.00@200.00
Culls	26.00@28.00
Hoofs, unassorted	28.00@30.00
Round shin bones, unassorted	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted	40.00@45.00
Thigh bones, unassorted	45.00@50.00

(NOTE.—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of materials indicated above.)

Glue and Gelatin Stock.

The market on jaws, skulls and knuckles is firm at $30.00. Junk bones are selling at $25.00.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	$28.00@29.50
Edible pig skin strips	65.00@70.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	32.00@34.00
Horn piths	20.00@22.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	28.00@30.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	22.00@24.00
Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings	18.00@20.00

Animal Hair.

Not much hog hair is offered around. There is a good demand, and the market is strong. Recent quotations follow, delivered, Chicago basis:

Field and coil dried, lb.	2½@ 3c
Processed, lb.	6 @ 7c
Dyed	6½@ 8c
Cattle switches (110 for 100) each	2 @ 3¼
Horse tails, each	30 @35c
Horse mane hair, green, lb.	8 @ 8½c
Unwashed dry horse mane hair, lb.	12½@13½c

Pig Skin Strips.

There is little demand for pig skin strips. Buyers' and sellers' ideas do not agree, and offerings are rather scarce.

COTTON OIL SITUATION.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the months of August, September, October, November, December, 1923, and January, February, March, April, May, June and July, 1924, with comparisons for last season, made by Aspegren & Co., is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF COTTONSEED AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	Tons received 1923-24.	Tons received 1922-23.
On hand beginning of season	12,786	13,168
August	159,218	100,470
September	547,624	674,766
October	963,464	971,047
November	674,262	701,862
December	378,518	369,981
January	252,058	202,808
February	146,875	92,029
March	82,353	51,865
April	44,129	18,383
May	38,543	24,822
June	22,003	23,757
July	11,601	14,087
Total	3,333,434	3,258,975

	Tons crushed 1923-24.	Tons crushed 1922-23.
August	52,453	52,245
September	247,845	327,096
October	650,709	596,871
November	611,674	607,388
December	432,823	453,140
January	408,062	464,980
February	338,077	314,684
March	233,948	202,858
April	147,297	110,957
May	103,369	62,676
June	58,845	33,876
July	19,352	14,786
Total	3,304,454	3,241,557

	Tons 1923-24.	Tons 1922-23. Actual.
Seed receipts at crude mill season 1923-24	3,320,648	3,245,807
On hand beginning of season	12,786	13,168
Total	3,333,434	3,258,975
Of which crushed	3,304,454	3,241,557
Destroyed at mills	7,446	4,632
Seed on hand	21,534	12,786

21,534 tons seed on hand at 295 lbs. crude oil per ton is equivalent to 6,352,530 lbs. crude oil which at 10% refining loss, equals 5,717,277 lbs. refined oil, or 14,293 barrels.

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILLS.

	Pounds produced 1923-24.	Pounds produced 1922-23.
On hand beginning of season	2,900,209	3,475,712
August	14,464,442	14,303,208
September	70,057,576	96,615,045
October	192,534,145	180,780,606
November	181,193,650	184,612,023
December	128,121,983	139,525,004
January	121,147,590	143,943,798
February	100,188,797	100,551,142
March	68,886,485	62,726,262
April	45,104,047	39,124,502
May	32,735,675	20,592,269
June	17,921,213	11,489,188
July	6,636,774	8,659,417
Total	981,892,586	1,006,398,176

	Shipments 1923-24.	Shipments 1922-23.
August	13,251,586	12,614,155
September	55,809,123	65,795,898
October	148,763,268	145,982,414
November	137,258,467	168,476,171
December	129,848,619	151,196,396
January	114,914,807	152,697,964
February	103,736,740	100,250.472
March	84,183,658	90,026,898
April	77,058,516	55,427,408
May	52,294,313	29,385,202
June	45,297,506	17,797,805
July	16,921,109	13,821,584
Total	979,347,717	1,003,472,367

DISTRIBUTION CRUDE OIL HOLDINGS.

	Aug. 1, 1923. Pounds.	Aug. 31, 1923. Pounds.
At mills	2,900,209	4,113,065
At refineries	1,032,229	673,530
In transit to refineries and consumers	1,170,910	2,644,060
Total	5,103,348	7,430,655

	Sept. 30, 1923.	Oct. 31, 1923.
At mills	18,361,513	62,132,390
At refineries	3,148,615	7,150,449
In transit to refineries and consumers	12,947,080	24,575,260
Total	34,457,208	93,858,099

	Nov. 30, 1923.	Dec. 31,1923.
At mills	106,067,573	104,340,937
At refineries	9,977,978	10,243,489
In transit to refineries and consumers	23,716,980	26,278,750
Total	139,762,531	140,863,176

	Jan. 31, 1924.	Feb. 29, 1924.
At mills	110,573,720	107,025,777
At refineries	5,428,981	7,092,424
In transit to refineries and consumers	20,344,910	14,399,798
Total	136,347,611	128,517,999

	Mar. 31, 1924.	Apr. 30, 1924
At mills	91,718,604	59,764,135
At refineries	7,665,026	5,757,211
In transit to refineries and consumers	10,731,830	7,590,515
Total	110,115,460	73,111,861

	May 31, 1924.	June 30, 1924.
At mills	40,205,497	12,829,204
At refineries	5,512,442	2,963,932
In transit to refineries and consumers	66,615,310	7,544,935
Total	52,333,249	23,338,071

	July 31, 1924.
At mills	2,544,869
At refineries	1,210,807
In transit to refineries and consumers	302,000
Total	4,057,676

4,057,676 lbs. crude oil at 10% refining loss, equals 3,651,908 lbs. refined oil or 9,130 barrels.

CONSUMPTION OF CRUDE OIL AS CRUDE OIL.

	May. Pounds.	June. Pounds.	July. Pounds.
At refineries beginning of season	1,032,229	1,032,229	1,032,229
In transit beginning of season	1,170,910	1,170,910	1,170,910
Shipped from crude mills up to last day of month	917,129,102	962,426,608	979,347,717
T'l accountable for	919,332,241	964,629,747	981,550,856
Used in refining	882,416,445	927,086,624	955,964,792
Left to account for	36,915,796	37,543,123	25,586,064
Of which on hand at refineries and in transit	12,127,752	10,508,867	1,512,807
Disappearance during season up to last day of month	24,788,044	27,034,256	24,073,257
Of which accountable for by exports of crude oil	22,910,343	23,406,602	24,512,813
Consumed in U. S. A. as crude	1,877,701	3,827,654	?

REFINED OIL.

	Pounds produced 1923-24.	Pounds produced 1922-23.
On hand beginning of season	138,112,489	163,851,360
August	11,797,524	10,642,725
September	40,385,188	39,729,266
October	122,016,977	125,589,446
November	114,028,994	143,092,615
December	107,854,566	129,740.235
January	110,347,051	147,478,393
February	90,266,409	104,657,671
March	74,833,354	78,137,669
April	76,488,294	56,516,047
May	49,673,010	38,671,035
June	39,399.941	24,814,184
July	25,242,686	11,469,882
Total	1,000,446,483	1,074,390,528

	Delivered consumers 1923-24.	Delivered consumers 1922-23.
August	81,153,066	67,651,075
September	67,560,203	91,708,896
October	92,991,015	123,555,754
November	87,464,855	105,230,838
December	58,063,999	77,370,561
January	81,379,919	97,078,689
February	61,118,189	74,720,432
March	64,849,073	65,678,055
April	75,123.334	59,224,948
May	71,641.872	53,059,420
June	61,323,348	57,198,991
July	91,831,034	63,800,380
Total	894,499.907	936,278,039

DISTRIBUTION REFINED OIL HOLDINGS.

	Aug. 1, 1923. Pounds.	Aug. 31, 1923. Pounds.
At refineries	125,543,498	60,096,969
At other places	3,783,784	3,376,270
In transit from refineries	8,670,531	5,283,708
Total	137,997,813	68,756,947

	Sep. 30, 1923.	Oct. 31, 1923.
At refineries	35,128,793	57,352,037
At other places	2,201,098	7,070,728
In transit from refineries	4,252,041	6,185,129
Total	41,581,932	70,607,894

	Nov. 30, 1923	Dec. 31, 1923.
At refineries	86,598,169	133,687,108
At other places	6,820,437	9,135,732
In transit from refineries	3,753,427	4,139,760
Total	97,172,033	146,962,600

	Jan. 31, 1924	Feb. 29, 1924.
At refineries	157,717,802	193,063,783
At other places	8,974,655	8,757,657
In transit from refineries	9,237,275	3,256,512
Total	175,929,732	205,077,952

	Mar. 31, 1924.	Apr. 30, 1924.
At refineries	203,468,689	202,952,485
At other places	7,873,595	8,640,165
In transit from refineries	3,719,949	4.834,543
Total	215,062,233	216,427,193

	May 31, 1924.	June 30, 1924.
At refineries	184,899,449	164,481,791
At other places	5,727,819	3,525.823
In transit from refineries	3,831,063	4,527,310
Total	194,458,331	172,534,924

	July 31, 1924.
At refineries	95,371,091
At other places	3,406,674
In transit from refineries	7,168,811
Total	105,946,576

AVERAGE REFINING LOSS.

During August 12,812,789 lbs. crude oil yielded 11,797,524 lbs. refined oil—7.92% loss compared to 10.31% loss last year.

During September 43,776,984 lbs. crude oil yielded 40,385,188 lbs. refined oil—7.75% loss compared to 9.68% loss last year.

During October 133,397,717 lbs. crude oil yielded 122,016,977 lbs. refined oil—8.53% loss compared to 7.01% loss last year.

During November 125,494,437 lbs. crude oil yielded 114,028,994 lbs. refined oil—9.14% loss compared to 6.58% loss last year.

During December 118,434,339 lbs. crude oil yielded 107.854,566 lbs. refined oil—8.93% loss compared to 7.02% loss last year.

During January 123,320,731 lbs. crude oil yielded 110,347,051 lbs. refined oil—10.52% loss compared to 7.05% loss last year.

During February 101,049,998 lbs. crude oil yielded 90,266,409 lbs. refined oil—10.67% loss compared to 8.01% loss last year.

During March 83,520,073 lbs. crude oil yielded 74,833,354 lbs. refined oil—10.40% loss compared to 7.73% loss last year.

During April 85,371,952 lbs. crude oil yielded 76,488,294 lbs. refined oil—10.41% loss compared to 6.67% loss last year.

During May 55,237,425 lbs. crude oil yielded 49,673,010 lbs. refined oil—10.07% loss compared to 10.06% loss last year.

During June 44,670,179 lbs. crude oil yielded 39,399.941 lbs. refined oil—11.80% loss compared to 9.00% loss last year.

During July 28,878,168 lbs. crude oil yielded 25,242,686 lbs. refined oil—12.59% loss compared to 10.49% loss last year.

Total 955,964,792 lbs. crude oil yielded 862,333,904 lbs. refined oil—9.79% loss compared to 7.50% loss last year.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL.

	Export pounds 1923-24.	Export pounds 1922-23.
August	1,306,927	1,679,265
September	1,028,332	3,531,357
October	1,260,337	3,252,926
November	1,481,990	9,166,261
December	1,425,316	5,764,885
January	1,395,977	3,529,909
February	1,089,563	2,491,179
March	1,279,799	2,145,460
April	1,467,262	2,154,490
May	1,574,368	1,805,450
June	897,882	1,520,452
July	843,831	1,676,632
Total	15,051,584	38,717,986

	Domestic pounds 1923-24.	Domestic pounds 1922-23.
August	79,846,139	65,971,810
September	66,531,871	88,177,539
October	91,730,678	120,302,828
November	85,982,865	96,064,577
December	56,638,683	71,605,676
January	79,983,942	93,548,780
February	60,028,628	72,229,253
March	63,569,274	63,532,595
April	73,656,072	57,070,468
May	70,067,504	51,253,970
June	60,425,466	55,678,539
July	90,987,208	62,124,018
Total	879,448,323	897,560,053

REFINED OIL.

Summary in barrels of 400 pounds.

	Produced 1923-24.	Produced 1922-23.
Old crop stock	345,281	409,628
August	29,494	26,607
September	100,963	99,323
October	305,042	313,974
November	285,073	357,731
December	269,636	324,351
January	275,868	368,696
February	225,666	261,644
March	187,083	195,344
April	191,221	141,290
May	124,183	96,678
June	98,499	62,035
July	63,107	28,675
Total	2,501,116	2,685,976

	Consumed 1923-24.	Consumed 1922-23.
August	202,883	169,128
September	168,900	229,272
October	232,478	308,889
November	218,662	263,077
December	145,160	193,427
January	203,450	242,697
February	152,795	186,801
March	162,123	164,195
April	187,808	148,062
May	179,105	132,649
June	153,308	142,997
July	229,578	159,501
Total	2,236,250	2,340,695
Refined oil on hand	264,866	345,281
Seed on hand will produce	14,293	7,645
Crude oil on hand will produce	9,130	11,737
Carry over for end of season Aug. 1, 1924	288,2889	364,663
Monthly average consumption for all twelve months, actual	186,354	195,058

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Erratic—Trade Larger—Prices Break 1½ to 2½c Per Lb.—Rally Follows—Crude Offerings Light—Cash Trade Moderate—Lard Moving With Corn—Sentiment Mixed.

The most erratic fluctuations witnessed in cottonseed oil since the early days of the war occurred the past week, the market moving up and down rapidly, with fluctuations frequent of as much as .50 to 1.50 from day to day. At one time the market was off 1.50@2.50c from the highs of the season made last week, the September delivery leading. A rally of .60 to 1.00c from the lows finally developed.

The action of the market was a complete surprise, even to those bearishly inclined. Following the bulge on the Government report last week there was a pause in outside demand, and efforts to secure profits uncovered a very thin market, prices melting away almost as fast as one could think, with liquidation on in the nearbys, and the distant months under pressure from the south and the west.

Cotton and Lard Helped Break.

The break in cotton on the larger crop, and the weakness in corn, which unsettled the lard market naturally helped along the decline in oil. And although the oil situation itself is a decidedly strong one, the market failed to show any rallying power until a renewal of outside demand took place.

In short, the condition that made for the decline was the fact that everybody apparently was long of the nearby deliveries, as evidenced by the relative weakness of the nearby positions and the relative strength of the distant months; the reason the late positions did not go down so sharply as the nearbys was because there was a good short interest in the new crops, and many took advantage of the break in the nearbys to take down their profits in the late deliveries.

Sept. Interest Speculative.

The technical position, in other words, had as much to do with the break as anything else. The decline will not make for one barrel more of oil, and does not eliminate the fact that at the present time the visible stocks are the lightest on records. The cash oil market eased slightly from the highs, as was to be expected, but did not follow the decline in futures, and with cash oil at 14@15c per lb. compared with Sept. at around 12c, there is no likelihood of any important September deliveries ,and unless a fair amount of Sept. oil is delivered on contract, there is little likelihood that such an enormous spread will continue between actual oil and the spot month during September.

It is generally believed that the Sept. open interest is speculative both ways; however, there is every indication that local cash handlers are long Sept. oil, and will most likely want delivery to carry on their business, as spot oil is a decidely scarce article.

The situation in October is a great deal dependent upon the volume of oil made during next month and the early part of October. According to the best of information, very little oil will be made in August, and no burdensome amount during September. It is a matter of past record that the August and September consumption practically always exceeds production during those two months.

In October, production usually exceeds consumption somewhat. As a result, the Oct. delivery is usually the most critical one of the in-between seasons. With no attempt at exaggeration, there will be more holes to fill up between now and the end of October, than ever before in the industry's history. This is due to the smallest carry-over on record, which will prevent a normal consumption during August and September, owing to lack of available supplies. A peculiar fact is that during October, when production begins to get under way in volume, the demand also broadens considerably, so that it is very seldom that much Oct. oil finds its way to the market, for delivery purposes.

As yet there has been no material hedging in Oct., and the price, at its present discount, should prove extremely inviting

to consumers. Last year, refiners sold Oct. after the month had been bulled considerably, and had some difficulty in delivering 10,000 bbls., but at the present writing there are too many conflicting influences in the air for one to attempt to predict what the outcome will be.

Technical Position Much Better.

Looking at the decline of the past week as a whole, it would appear to have been over-done. A great many longs have been shaken out, a short interest has been built up which the market last week lacked, and therefore the technical position is decidely better.

The market generally is keeping a close eye on the movements in lard, but at times has shown independent action. The corn situation is also being watched very closely and the present levels for corn, even on the decline, do not speak for cheap hogs or cheap lard. Reports this week have indicated that a frost in the main corn belt before Oct. 1st will be most disastrous, and should this unfortunately occur, it will not only stimulate corn values, but will have distinct influence on the bullish side of lard and of cottonseed oils.

Crude oil is moving in a small way, at fair prices, considering the discounts under the future market. On the breaks, however, mills were less willing to sell. First-half Sept. crude has been around 9½c, and last-half around 9¼c.

The seed market has taken quite a drop and is quoted at from $32 to $40 per ton, a level which would seem reasonable under the present crop outlook, but a level which reports indicated dissatisfied farmers and shut off the movement.

Sentiment as a whole is decidedly mixed. Some of the leading longs in the nearbys did not attempt to liquidate, as the market showed evidence at times that it would not take the oil. However, these longs, while naturally disheartened somewhat by the action of values, did not display any inclination of a desire to liquidate their entire line, but at the same time, did not attempt to support the market, even on the severe breaks.

The disposition appears to be to let the market run its course for the time being, and the feeling was that when the liquidation was over, Sept. and Oct. would work back, with some looking for new highs for the season. On the late deliveries, sentiment was bearish, and favoring sales on all the sharp bulges.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions—

Thursday, August 21, 1924.

		—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1400	a 1500
Aug.	....	....	....	1400	a 1440
Sept.	1900	1375	1349	1347	a 1350
Oct.	6400	1270	1236	1236	a 1337
Nov.	4100	1165	1137	1137	a 1138
Dec.	1800	1091	1075	1074	a 1075
Jan.	2100	1095	1075	1074	a 1075
Feb.	....	....	....	1075	a 1085
Mar.	....	....	....	1085	a 1088

Total sales, including switches, 16,300 P. Crude S. E. 1200 nom.

Friday, August 22, 1924.

		—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1350	a 1500
Aug.	100	1400	1400	1400	a 1410
Sept.	2100	1340	1338	1333	a 1335
Oct.	11900	1230	1212	1214	a 1215
Nov.	1800	1126	1120	1115	a 1120
Dec.	2400	1070	1055	1055	a 1057
Jan.	2600	1070	1057	1057	a 1059
Feb.	....	....	....	1060	a 1070
Mar.	600	1075	1071	1068	a 1075

Total sales, including switches, 21,500 P. Crude S. E. nom.

Saturday, August 23, 1924.

		—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1300	a 1375
Aug.	....	....	....	1300	a 1375
Sept.	700	1300	1285	1280	a 1295
Oct.	5300	1200	1160	1168	a 1170
Nov.	1700	1106	1040	1040	a 1050
Dec.	1800	1053	1012	1010	a 1015
Jan.	800	1045	1015	1015	a 1020
Feb.	....	....	....	1020	a 1050
Mar.	....	....	....	1025	a 1035

Total sales, including switches, 10,300 P. Crude S. E. nom.

Monday, August 25, 1924.

		—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	....	a ....
Aug.	....	....	....	1250	a 1500
Sept.	4800	1222	1143	1220	a 1222
Oct.	12300	1135	1100	1120	a 1124
Nov.	5900	1042	900	1015	a 1035
Dec.	8800	1013	975	1007	a 1009
Jan.	8800	1013	970	1011	a 1012
Feb.	....	....	....	1010	a 1020
Mar.	2400	1020	980	1022	a 1030

Total sales, including switches, 43,400 P. Crude S. E. 1000 Bid.

Tuesday, August 26, 1924.

		—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1250	a 1500
Aug.	....	....	....	1275	a 1500
Sept.	1900	1245	1200	1199	a 1203
Oct.	5800	1136	1085	1081	a 1085
Nov.	4500	1046	998	1000	a 1005
Dec.	4900	1022	994	994	a 997
Jan.	6600	1025	997	1000	a 1004
Feb.	....	....	....	1000	a 1015
Mar.	100	1023	1023	1012	a 1013

Total sales, including switches, 26,000 P. Crude S. E. 975 Bid.

Wednesday, August 28, 1924.

		—Range—		—Closing—	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	1300	a ....
Aug.	....	....	....	1300	a ....
Sept.	2400	1235	1224	1220	a 1235
Oct.	5500	1127	1090	1118	a 1119
Nov.	1200	1045	1030	1034	a 1038
Dec.	2700	1021	1010	1008	a 1010
Jan.	1700	1025	1017	1010	a 1013
Feb.	....	....	....	1012	a 1025
Mar.	200	1035	1035	1023	a 1030

Total sales, including switches, 13,700 P. Crude S. E. 975 Bid.

Thursday, August 27, 1924.

	—Range—		—Closing—	
	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	1250	a ....
September	1278	1278	1265	a 1300
October	1154	1135	1141	a 1149
November	1070	1050	1055	a 1056
December	1036	1025	1025	a 1027
January	1040	1030	1029	a 1030
February	....	....	1030	a 1040
March	1055	1055	1043	a 1045

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL—The market was weaker, reported ½c lower. Ceylon Sept. shipment from the coast sold at 8⅞c. At New York Ceylon barrels quoted 9½c. Cochine 11@11¼c, tanks 9¾@9⅞c—edible barrels 12½@13c; Tanks coast 9⅜@9½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL—A rather strong but quiet market continued the feature with supplies still light and demand fair. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 13@13½c, edible 14½@15c, tanks 11¼c, tanks Pacific coast 10¾c.

CORN OIL—An easier tone developed following the break in cotton oil but offerings were not pressed for sale. Refined oil was in fair demand and supplies on the spot are limited. At New York crude, barrels, quoted at 13½c; refined 15¼@15½c—cases $13.38—tanks, f.o.b. mills twelve cents.

PALM OIL—The market was steady as supplies were light and well held, especially spot stocks, but an easier tone in tallow and cotton oil tended to make for a slow demand. At New York Lagos spot was quoted at 8½c—shipment 8¼@8⅜c—Niger spot 8@8¼c—shipment 8⅛c.

PALM KERNEL OIL—The market was about steady and quiet with casks New York 9½@9¾c.

SESAME OIL—The market was rather firm with spot stocks limited and well held at 14@14½c New York. Shipment oil is quoted at 13¾c, but Oct.-Dec. shipment reported sold to have sold at 12½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market firm; supplies scarce. Break in future practically ignored. P. S. Y. deodorized quoted 14@15c, according to quality—southeast nearby crude 9¾c—first-half Sep. 9½c—last-half Sep. 9¼c.

Statistics of Cottonseed and Products

Cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported covering the twelve-month period ending July 31, 1924 and 1923, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as follows:

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand (tons).

	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to July 31		Crushed Aug. 1 to July 31		On hand at mills July 31	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
United States	3,320,648	3,245,807	3,304,454	3,241,557	21,534	12,786
Alabama	128,960	202,152	128,101	203,720	1,311	452
Arkansas	171,565	263,064	171,785	260,979	226	584
Georgia	239,807	255,926	236,809	256,428	3,918	1,173
Louisiana	113,449	102,949	113,453	102,420	......	4
Mississippi	259,158	386,268	258,830	386,063	826	499
North Carolina	328,885	288,583	328,792	288,973	389	296
Oklahoma	217,800	187,127	217,731	187,554	268	198
South Carolina	206,381	152,227	206,394	152,629	626	806
Tennessee	167,808	289,507	165,220	289,556	644	103
Texas	1,323,650	974,344	1,321,167	970,327	10,614	8,161
All other	163,185	143,660	156,172	142,908	2,712	510

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 12,786 tons and 13,168 tons on hand Aug. 1, nor 137,630 tons and 194,049 tons reshipped for 1924 and 1923, respectively.

Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped Out, and on Hand.

Item.	Season.	On hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to July 31.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to July 31.	On hand July 31.
Crude oil	1923-4	*5,103,348	978,992,377	979,347,717	*4,057,676
(pounds)	1922-3	6,905,409	1,002,922,464	1,003,472,367	5,103,348
Refined oil	1923-4	§138,112,489	†862,333,994	....	§105,946,576
(pounds)	1922-3	163,851,360	910,539,168	....	138,112,489
Cake and meal	1923-4	49,766	1,515,918	1,522,153	43,531
(tons)	1922-3	66,915	1,487,067	1,504,216	49,766
Hulls	1923-4	15,615	939,136	919,823	34,928
(tons)	1922-3	28,617	943,773	956,775	15,615
Linters	1923-4	27,565	669,347	644,435	52,477
(500-lb. bales)	1922-3	38,929	610,161	621,525	27,565
Hull fiber	1923-4	7,265	39,586	46,851	....
(500-lb. bales)	1922-3	34,342	77,089	104,166	7,265
Grabbots, motes, etc.	1923-4	1,605	24,968	21,943	4,630
(500-lb. bales)	1922-3	1,428	19,078	18,901	1,605

* Includes 1,032,229 and 1,210,807 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 1,170,910 and 302,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1923, and July 31, 1924, respectively.

§ Includes 8,783,784 and 3,406,674 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 8,670,531 and 7,168,811 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitutes, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1923, and July 31, 1924, respectively.

† Produced from 955,964,792 pounds crude oil.

Exports of cottonseed products for twelve months ending July 31: Crude oil, 1924, 24,512,813 lbs.; 1923, 25,752,300 lbs. Refined oil, 1924, 15,051,584 lbs.; 1923, 38,717,986 lbs. Cake and meal, 1924, 124,940 tons; 1923, 226,583 tons. Linters, 1924, 116,144 running bales; 1923, 41,438 running bales.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 25.)

being shipped as chilled, is one which the Australian trade has been trying vary hard to overcome. So far, no solution of the problem is in sight.

The peculiar position of very low markets in London and very high rates for beef in parts of Australia had a marked bearing on the trend of trade during the year and led to smaller exports overseas and larger transfers of beef to the other states from Queensland. The latter business paid the companies better than shipping to London or to any other market open at present.

Australian Meat Exports.

The actual exports for 1923-24 (ending June 30) were: mutton, 161,292 carcases; lamb, 1,020,650; beef, 746,524. Practically all of this meat went to London or other British ports. Roughly, the domestic position was that New South Wales state supplied all the mutton, Victoria the lamb and Queensland the beef.

A review by one authority takes a rather pessimistic view of the beef position, inasmuch as he holds the opinion that improvement in the position of the trade in Australia must come largely from internal economies and improvements—lessening the cost of production of the stock, slaughtering at the plants, and the transport and exchange charges.

One interesting phase of this latter question centers round the loss of beef by bruising on the way to the packing plants. The latter pay so much per 100 lbs. for the beef, based on four prices for various qualities. A feature of the experience of a number of owners of stock is that there is a very large proportion of beef for which as much as six shillings per 100 lbs. only is paid, thus reducing the general average of the amounts received. This subject is agitating a large number of stockowners.

Beef Prices Generally Higher.

Generally the prices paid for beef this year are higher than last season. In fact, owing to certain concessions made on the railways the various plants in the different divisions of the state have been invading the others' areas, with the result that good competition has taken place. In addition, buyers for markets in the other states have been operating. The result has been much more satisfactory to the grower of the cattle. Some big deals have been recorded. In one case, the state government sold 20,000 head to a buyer in one of the other states, while Swift has just purchased a line of 10,000 for its plant on the Brisbane river.

The improved position for the owners of cattle led the Federal Government to refuse the bonus on the export of meat of one-farthing per lb., which had been paid in past seasons, though it retained the bonus of 10 per head on the export of live cattle. The latter have been going to Java and the Philippines. Besides an improvement in price the better season is producing a heavier beast this year. This was also the case with the sheep and lambs slaughtered in the other States.

As to the outlook, it is clear that with a lightly stocked country—the flocks and herds were reduced by the long dry spell—and high wool values there will be a shorter supply of lambs and sheep available for slaughter for some time to come. In fact, even if the supply were larger the local prices would preclude much export business being undertaken. Last season for lambs 8d per lb. was paid; but it is believed that the outlook will not permit this to be done in the immediate future.

May Kill Fewer Cattle.

On present appearances the plants in Queensland will kill about 350,000 head of cattle. But as the market in London at the end of June was showing tendency to slump the plants may decide to ease off their operations and close down earlier then they had proposed.

Meantime, schemes for improving the industry are being pushed on. The question of a levy to assist the meat industry has been under discussion for many months. Queensland passed an act which will enable an assessment to be made on stockowners to provide a fund for a central organization, and a Committee of Parliament in New South Wales has reported favourably on the suggestion there, but the matter is being held in abeyance by the Ministry until the Federal Government takes action.

Several proposals for the erection of abattoirs or slaughter houses are under way in Queensland; but nothing definite has been done. The City of Brisbane still retains the individual slaughterhouses—there are 41 for the city's meat supply—but the municipal council has practically decided to erect plants and at the same time the graziers are seeking an opportunity to do so, with the object of supplying the city with meat and providing a medium for slaughtering cattle and sheep for export on owners' account.

New Plan for Meat Export.

Sir Henry Jones, a jam manufacturer who has interested himself in the meat trade, and recently purchased and placed some Australian meat in Germany, has been in Queensland in support of a proposal to raise a sum of £1,500,000 to promote an export trade in meat on a co-operative basis. The idea is that the Federal Government shall advance half a million sterling by way of loan secured on debentures, and that the balance of the capital shall be subscribed. The establishment of a chain of shops in Great Britain is part of the scheme and another is the better distribution of meat to ports in that country so as to save handling and transport charges. So far nothing definite with this scheme has been done.

Australians are receiving plenty of criticism of their methods. One of the latest critics is an Australian who is now in the Argentine, but has been visiting his native country. He is Mr. Middleditch, a member of the directorate of La Blanca Meat Co., Ltd. Contrary to the suggestions of some others lately, he considered that the competition of the Argentine with Australia will grow rather than diminish. It has three great advantages over Australia: nearness to markets, better natural conditions, and cheaper wages. He also considered that the Argentine exports were better dressed and better handled than Australian.

The Other Side of the Question.

These views did not go unchallenged. W. Angliss, the well-known Australian meat man, who has studied the situation in many countries, admitted the disadvantages of Australian trade, but did not admit the Australian meat is not well handled or slaughtered. What Australia was up against, he said, was that chilled beef could be sent from the Argentine, whereas Australia, on account of distance, had to freeze her exports.

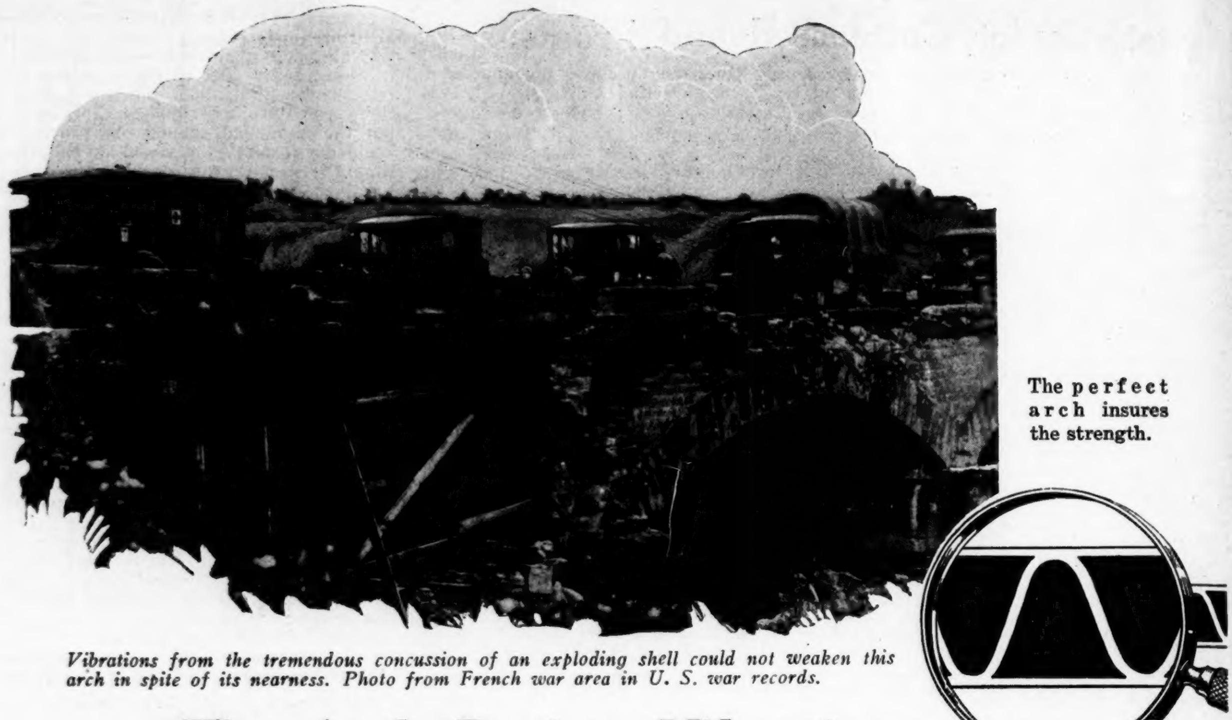
Australia's only hope lay in finding nearer markets so that she could export chilled meat. On a comparison of the frozen meat of the two countries, Mr. Angliss claimed that Australian was better, because most of the Argentine's best went as chilled.

His advice was to go in more for an export trade in lambs and mutton, and not to export any more beef than was necessary, until we found a profitable market for beef. "Which must come ultimately." As against this, there is the disadvantage referred to previously, of the high price of wool encouraging the growers to specialize in wool sheep and not mutton sheep.

Poor Season in New Zealand.

The season for slaughtering stock in New Zealand has just ended. It is considered unsatisfactory as compared with previous years as regards fattening conditions. The lambing was very good, but the proportion of lambs killed was smaller. The prices were good, however, being up to 11½d over all. There is a heavy carry-over of lambs, so that the number of ewes and wethers will be larger next season. Some complaints have come from London regarding the grading of New Zealand produce.

The proposed merger of all the packing plants in New Zealand has not made any notable advance. In fact, it is viewed with some suspicion by a section of those interested.

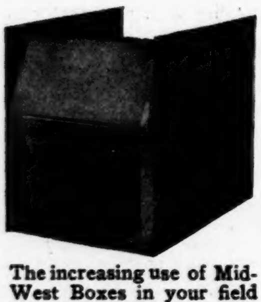


The perfect arch insures the strength.

Vibrations from the tremendous concussion of an exploding shell could not weaken this arch in spite of its nearness. Photo from French war area in U. S. war records.

The Arch Resists Vibration Mid West Box Construction Proves It

The arch is a strong factor of resistance against vibration. In many various types of structures it is a standard feature. The shell torn bridge above offers a good example of its strength. Note that the heavy vibrations which would naturally be caused by the terrific impact and shattering explosion of a monster shell did not injure or weaken the supporting arch at the right. Its form of construction gave it ample strength in the emergency.



The increasing use of Mid-West Boxes in your field is entirely due to their filling a need—BETTER.

Three Distinctive Mid-West Features

Waterproof Container: Is everything its name implies.
Triple Tape Corners: Stop tapes from splitting and peeling.
Offset Score: Insures tight closing contact of end flaps.

In a similar manner an infinite variety of goods is protected from destructive vibration during transportation by the pointed, high-arched, straight-sided construction of the fibre board in Mid-West shipping boxes. Proportionately each corrugated arch is stronger and more resilient than any concrete or stone arch—an efficient protection against vibration, pressure and shock. As a result millions of Mid-West boxes are saving thousands of dollars for hundreds of the big box users in the U. S. and abroad every year by reducing breakage and waste 30% to 70%. Cheaply built boxes do not give this protection. A fair trial will quickly satisfy you of the superior strength, quality and economy of the Mid-West universally used product. It pleases the consignee. It profits you. Know more about it. One of our box engineers will call at your request without obligation. Write us today.

Our "Perfect Package" Data Sheet is Free on Request.

MID-WEST BOX COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES
18th FLOOR CONWAY BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Corrugated Fibre Board Products

MID-WEST
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FACTORIES
ANDERSON, INDIANA
KOKOMO, INDIANA
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions and Lard.

Hog products irregular, but undertone very steady with moderate hog receipts in the west and improving export trade. England and the continent have been good buyers of lard. Hog market irregular on account of quality; arrivals at foreign markets have been strong.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil firm toward close of week. Selling pressure limited; crude much stronger, refiners buying October futures. Cash demand equal to supplies available. Texas, first half of September crude sold at 10½c; Valley, last half of September, 10c asked. Cotton crop accounts more mixed, but crude developments are a dominating factor.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon, were September, $12.45@13.00; October, $11.36@11.45; November, $11.40@11.45; December, $10.20@10.26; January, $10.23@10.26; February, $10.20@10.35; March, $10.33@10.37; April, $10.35@10.45.

Tallow.

Tallow, extra, weaker, 8⅝c sales.

Oleo Oil and Stearine.

Stearine, oleo, 16¾c nom.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29, 1924.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, $14.60@14.70; middle western, $14.40@14.50; city, $15.00, tubs; refined, continent, $15.75; South American, $16.25; Brazil kegs, $17.25; compound, $15.00@16.00.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 29, 1924.—(By Cable)—Quotations today: **Shoulders, square 79s;** picnics, 56s; hams, long cut, 89s; hams; American cut, 88s; bacon, Cumberland, 95s; **bacon short back, 92s; bellies, clear,** 94s; Wiltshire sides, American, 100s; Canadian, 106; spot lard, 80s 6d.

Hull Oil Market.

Hull, England, Aug. 29, 1924. — (By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 46s; crude cottonseed oil 41s 9d.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1924.—Crude scarce; strong and advancing, 10c bid today, Texas, immediate shipment; offerings limited; farmers in many instances declining to accept current prices for seed and are hauling it back to the country. Refined difficult to locate. Thirty-six per cent meal, $38.50; 41 per cent meal, $43.00; loose hulls, $12.25; sacked hulls, $16.00, all delivered New Orleans.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to Aug. 29, 1924, show exports from the country were as follows: To England, 142,231 quarters; to the continent, 51,664 quarters; to other ports, none.

Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 85,087 quarters; to the continent, 97,786 quarters; to other ports, none.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, August 23, 1924, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	5,894	13,734	7,656	42,183
New York	1,141	2,495	17,418	60
Central Union	3,505	1,800	51	7,134
Total	10,040	18,029	25,125	49,377
Previous week	8,533	12,266	22,963	39,200
Two weeks ago	9,448	10,774	18,675	45,955

CURRENT LARD STATISTICS.

Lard produced, consumed and stocks on hand, including both domestic consumption and exports for January, February, March, April, May, June and July, 1924, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

LARD PRODUCED, CONSUMED AND STOCKS ON HAND

(A) (1) PRODUCED

	Pounds. 1924.	Pounds. 1923.
January	227,689,000	181,266,709
February	188,348,000	158,557,000
March	177,602,000	173,551,000
April	170,096,000	179,292,000
May	167,289,000	155,449,000
June	166,851,000	172,279,000
July	176,707,000	Not available
Total	1,274,582,000	Not available

CONSUMED

(B) (2) Exports

	1924. Pounds.	1923. Pounds.
January	136,153,858	111,157,013
February	102,396,223	91,555,927
March	102,055,004	112,141,024
April	75,348,120	88,601,294
May	65,479,648	95,342,740
June	61,859,752	65,787,732
July	Not available	70,290,517
Total	Not available	634,856,247

(C) Domestic

	1924. Pounds.	1923. Pounds.
January	86,745,142	62,651,819
February	71,471,777	64,185,853
March	57,534,996	53,767,976
April	78,152,880	72,182,706
May	76,177,352	60,827,260
June	80,420,248	67,125,268
July	Not available	72,108,483
Total	Not available	452,849,265

Total

	1924. Pounds.	1923. Pounds.
January	222,899,000	173,808,832
February	173,868,000	155,721,680
March	160,490,000	165,900,000
April	153,501,000	160,784,000
May	141,657,000	156,170,000
June	142,280,000	132,913,000
July	178,984,000	142,399,000
Total	1,173,679,000	1,087,,705,512

(D) STOCKS HELD END OF MONTH

	1924. Pounds.	1923. Pounds.
On hand beginning year	40,340,000	48,807,713
January	54,130,000	56,265,680
February	68,610,000	59,101,000
March	85,722,000	66,743,000
April	102,317,000	85,251,000
May	127,949,000	84,530,000
June	152,520,000	123,896,000
July	150,243,000	141,279,000

(A) Includes entire production, both neutral and other edible by federal inspected plants and also production, both neutral and other edible, by plants not federally inspected, except a few small ones, but does not include production on farms.

(B) Includes both neutral and other edible lard.

(C) Apparent consumption.

(D) Includes stock held in cold storage plants and packing house plants only.

(1) Source:—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Dept. of Agriculture.

(2) Source:—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 26, 1924.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers supplies:

76 per cent caustic soda, $3.76@3.91 per cwt.; 98 per cent powdered caustic soda, $4.16@4.45 per cwt.; 58 per cent carbonate of soda, $2.04@2.10 per cwt..

Clarified palm oil in casks, 2,000 lbs., 8½@8¾c lb.; olive oil foots, 9⅞@10c lb.; East India Cochin cocoanut oil, 13⅞@14c lb.; Cochin grade cocoanut oil, domestic, 11⅞c lb.; Ceylon grade cocoanut oil, 11¼c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 15½@16c lb.; soya bean oil, 14c lb.; linseed oil, $1.02@1.08 gallon; peanut oil in barrels, New York, deodorized, 16c lb.; red oil, 9¼@9½c lb.

Extra tallow, f.o.b. seller's plant, 8⅞c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 17¼c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 12½c lb.; crude soap glycerine. nominal, 11½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 18c lb.; prime packers grease, nominal, 8@8¼c lb.

LIVESTOCK KILL BY CLASSES

The following classification of livestock slaughtered in the United States is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is based on reports from about 750 packers and slaughterers, whose kill equaled nearly 85 per cent of the total animals slaughtered under federal inspection. The percentages are given for each month of 1923 and the first six months of 1924.

	Cattle			Swine			Sheep and lambs	
	Steers	Cows and heifers	Bulls and stags	Barrows	Sows	Stags and boars	Lambs and yearlings	Sheep
1922.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Jan.	46.91	49.58	3.51	50.92	48.42	0.66	82.90	17.10
Feb.	51.02	44.18	4.80	51.95	47.40	0.65	83.16	16.84
Mar.	54.25	42.57	3.18	52.78	46.58	0.64	89.82	10.18
Apr.	49.64	47.54	2.82	50.72	48.49	0.79	88.83	11.17
May	55.79	37.51	6.70	49.08	50.16	0.76	81.08	18.92
June	58.70	37.41	3.89	45.51	53.75	0.74	87.49	12.51
July	52.36	43.18	4.46	42.56	56.66	0.78	89.31	10.69
Aug.	47.80	48.29	3.91	36.81	62.42	0.77	88.79	11.21
Sept.	45.90	49.52	4.58	37.94	61.15	0.91	89.53	10.47
Oct.	41.97	54.40	3.63	37.59	61.59	0.82	88.74	11.26
Nov.	34.64	61.19	4.17	46.80	52.54	0.66	83.74	16.26
Dec.	41.93	54.78	3.29	48.16	51.20	0.64	88.27	11.73
Year	47.90	48.06	4.04	46.86	52.42	0.72	86.84	13.16
1924.								
Jan.	45.16	51.68	3.16	50.79	48.55	0.66	89.78	10.22
Feb.	46.21	50.40	3.39	53.29	46.13	0.58	87.79	12.21
Mar.	47.62	46.99	5.39	51.50	47.71	0.79	92.08	7.92
Apr.	52.47	42.25	5.28	49.73	49.31	0.96	87.75	12.25
May	56.52	38.77	4.71	48.26	50.94	0.80	85.52	14.48
June	56.13	40.35	3.52	44.90	54.41	0.60	89.99	10.01

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 27, 1924.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts: Pork loins, 29@30c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 19c; 10-12 lbs., 18½c; 12-14 lbs., 18c; green picnics, 4-6 lbs., 13@13½c; 6-8 lbs., 12@13c; green clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 18½c; 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16½c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 16c; S. P. clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 16½c; 8-10 lbs., 17c; 10-12 lbs., 17c; 12-14 lbs., 16½c; S. P. hams, 8-10 lbs., 18½@19c; 10-12 lbs., 18½@19c; 12-14 lbs., 18½c; (boilers) 18-20 lbs., 19@20c; dressed hogs, 15⅞c; city steam lard, 14c; compound, 14½@15c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending August 23, 1924, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

	Week ended Aug. 23, 1924.	Week ended Aug. 25, 1923.	From Nov. 1, 1923 to Aug. 23, 1924.
United Kingdom	75	153	2,506
Continent	25	1,010	15,231
So. & Cent. Amer.	....	....	20
West Indies	....	395	15,342
Total	100	1,558	33,099

BACON & HAMS, LBS.

	Week ended Aug. 23, 1924.	Week ended Aug. 25, 1923.	From Nov. 1, 1923 to Aug. 23, 1924.
United Kingdom	10,092,750	8,862,950	425,514,560
Continent	1,789,000	3,239,000	230,531,775
So. & Cent. Amer.	297,500	....	1,435,500
West Indies	728,500	10,000	4,947,700
B. N. A. Colonies.	487,000	....	1,249,500
Other countries	....	....	1,997,000
Total	13,394,750	12,111,950	665,676,035

LARD, LBS.

	Week ended Aug. 23, 1924.	Week ended Aug. 25, 1923.	From Nov. 1, 1923 to Aug. 23, 1924.
United Kingdom	3,239,525	4,662,350	207,611,464
Continent	10,796,702	10,596,796	490,715,486
So. & Cent. Amer.	55,322	....	4,552,594
West Indies	10,652	15,000	4,347,421
B. N. A. Colonies.	....	....	112,500
Other countries	....	....	211,916
Total	14,102,201	15,274,146	707,551,381

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	100	5,348,950	9,578,201
Boston	...	37,000	2,384,000
New Orleans	...	....	46,000
Montreal	...	8,009,000	2,094,000
Total week	100	13,394,750	14,102,201
Previous week	246	11,469,500	12,820,996
Two weeks ago	454	13,574,250	18,015,029
Cor. week, 1923	1,558	12,111,950	15,274,136

Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1923, to Aug. 23, 1924.

	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
Porks, lbs.	6,619,800	9,077,200	....	2,457,400
Bacon and hams, lbs.	665,676,035	658,141,404	7,534,631	....
Lard, lbs.	707,551,381	717,182,540	9,631,159	....

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Chicago, Aug. 28, 1924.

CATTLE—Excessive receipts early in the week met unreliable outlet. Clearance was poor except in yearlings and handy-weight fed steers, holdovers of heavies being the largest in years. Heavy fed steers suffered the most price downturn, values slumping 50c@$1.00, mostly 75c.

Although demand for yearlings and handyweights was more reliable, these closed weak to 50c lower.

Fat cows, considering mild week-end advances, show comparatively little price change, these and strongweight beef heifers probably ruling 25c off. Most yearling heifers, however, suffered in sympathy with yearling steers, well conditioned light offerings being the exception.

Canners and cutters closed strong, bulls strong to 25c higher, and vealers 50c lower.

Extreme top yearlings and handy fed steers $11.00, few heavies above $10.00, bulk western grass steers to killers $6.00@7.25, rangers losing 25@50c.

HOGS—Sharp curtailments in shipping orders and an almost negligible decrease in supplies allowed a general depression in values. with unusually severe breaks in prices of underweights. The rank and file of offerings suffered 15@40c declines, while packing sows averaged around 10c lower than last Thursday.

Light lights scaling under 150 lbs. and slaughter pigs were a drug on the market when arrivals became more numerous and demand fell off. There was a large accumulation of these kinds in the yards today with few takers at $1.00@1.50 declines for the last six market days.

SHEEP—Lamb supplies this week proved burdensome in the face of a weakened Eastern dressed trade, and rather severe price cuts were enforced the opening day of the week, and with weakness noted on later sessions, fat lambs are 50@75c lower. Sheep met with an extremely narrow outlet and values slumped again, downturns of 50@75c rounding out a decline of $1.50@2.00 since the high time.

Best range lambs at the close brought $13.75, fat natives reaching $13.50, as compared to $14.25@14.35 last week, while the bulk of fat lambs realized $13.00@13.50. Fat ewes comprised the bulk of the sheep supply, bulk moving at $4.50@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28, 1924.

CATTLE—More generous offerings of grain fed steers than usual for this season of the year and a rather sluggish dressed beef market in the East have been bearish factors in the week's trade and both have been influential in forcing prices to lower levels. All grain fed offerings have declined from 25@50c while grass fat kinds are closing steady to 25c lower, with the better grades showing the most loss.

Choice long yearling steers topped the week's trade at $11.25 and handyweights reached $10.80, while best heavies cashed at $9.75.

Fat she stock prices are generally steady to strong, with the exception of better grades of grain feds, which showed some weakness in sympathy with steers.

Beef bulls closed strong to 15c higher, while all grades of killing calves are unevenly 25c@$1.00 higher, with top veals at $10.00@10.50.

HOGS—Packer buyers have been bearish throughout the week, and with shipping orders limited, the market ruled weak to lower. Prices have declined gradually every day up until today, when shippers were active buyers and forced a slight upturn in values.

However, closing levels are from 35@50c lower than last Thursday on practically all grades of lights and butchers. Today's top of $9.50 is 45c under a week ago and the bulk of the more desirable offerings were taken from $9.30@9.45 as compared with $9.70@9.90, the corresponding day last week.

Packing sows closed weak to 15c lower with most sales on today's market at $8.25@8.35.

SHEEP—Increased receipts due largely to the early movement of range lambs was responsible for sharp breaks in both sheep and lamb prices. Fat lambs are mostly $1.00 lower, while some extreme cases on native offerings show more loss.

Western lambs sold up to $13.50 early in the week and the bulk cleared from $13.00@13.25, native lambs topped at $13.25 but most sales ranged from $12.25@12.75. Aged sheep have been in rather limited supply and prices are 25@50c lower with western ewes upward to $6.00, while the bulk went from $5.00@5.50.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, August 28, 1924, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by leased wire of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

	CHICAGO.	KANSAS CITY.	OMAHA.	E. ST. LOUIS.	ST. PAUL.
Hogs (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded):					
TOP	$10.00	$ 9.50	$ 9.50	$10.00	$ 9.60
BULK OF SALES	9.00@ 9.80	8.85@ 9.45	8.40@ 9.40	9.75@ 9.90	8.25@ 9.50
Hvy. wt. (250-350 lbs.), med.-ch.	9.50@ 9.90	9.15@ 9.50	9.00@ 9.50	9.45@ 9.85	9.10@ 9.50
Med. wt. (200-250 lbs.), med-ch.	9.55@10.00	9.25@ 9.50	9.15@ 9.50	9.70@ 9.90	9.20@ 9.60
Lt. wt. (160-200 lbs.), com.-ch.	8.90@10.00	9.20@ 9.45	8.75@ 9.45	9.25@ 9.95	9.10@ 9.60
Lt. lt. (130-160 lbs.), com.-ch.	7.50@ 9.75	8.00@ 9.25	8.25@ 9.35	8.25@ 9.75	7.75@ 9.50
Packing hogs, smooth	8.50@ 8.95	8.25@ 8.35	8.50@ 8.70	8.00@ 8.15	8.25@ 8.50
Packing hogs, rough	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.25	8.25@ 8.50	7.85@ 8.00	8.00@ 8.25
Slghtr. pigs (130 lbs. down), med. ch.	6.50@ 8.00	7.25@ 8.25	....	7.50@ 8.90	....
Av. cost and wt. Wed. (pigs excluded)	9.40-257 lb.	9.10-232 lb.	8.75-261 lb.	9.46-220 lb.	....
Slaughter Cattle and Calves:					
STEERS (1,100 LBS. UP):					
Choice and prime	9.75@11.00	9.50@10.85	9.40@11.00	9.75@10.75	....
Good	8.75@10.10	8.65@ 9.65	8.25@10.00	8.75@ 9.75	8.75@10.00
Medium	6.50@ 9.35	6.35@ 8.85	6.25@ 8.75	6.00@ 8.75	6.50@ 8.75
Common	5.25@ 6.75	4.50@ 6.35	4.25@ 6.25	4.75@ 6.00	5.25@ 6.50
STEERS (1,100 LBS. DOWN):					
Choice and prime	9.75@11.00	9.85@11.00	10.00@11.00	9.75@10.75	....
Good	9.00@10.10	8.75@10.00	8.75@10.00	8.75@ 9.75	9.00@10.00
Medium	6.35@ 9.35	5.75@ 8.85	6.00@ 8.75	5.75@ 8.75	6.25@ 9.00
Common	4.50@ 6.75	4.25@ 5.75	4.00@ 6.00	4.25@ 5.75	4.50@ 6.25
Canner and cutter	3.00@ 4.50	3.25@ 4.25	3.00@ 4.00	3.50@ 4.85	3.00@ 4.50
LT. YRLG. STEERS AND HEIFERS:					
Good to prime (800 lbs. down)	8.85@10.75	8.50@10.40	8.50@10.50	9.00@10.50	8.00@ 9.25
HEIFERS:					
Good-choice (850 lbs. up)	7.65@10.50	6.35@ 9.65	6.25@ 9.50	6.00@ 8.50	6.50@ 8.50
Common-med. (all weights)	4.25@ 7.65	3.50@ 6.35	3.25@ 6.25	3.25@ 6.00	4.00@ 6.50
COWS:					
Good and choice	5.40@ 7.75	4.75@ 7.60	4.25@ 7.75	4.50@ 6.75	4.50@ 7.25
Common and medium	3.50@ 5.40	3.00@ 4.75	3.00@ 4.25	3.50@ 4.50	3.00@ 4.50
Canner and cutter	2.25@ 3.50	1.75@ 3.00	2.00@ 3.00	2.00@ 3.50	1.75@ 3.00
BULLS:					
Good-ch. (beef yrlgs. excluded)	4.65@ 6.75	4.25@ 5.75	4.00@ 6.50	4.25@ 6.50	4.00@ 6.25
Can.-med. (canner and bologna)	2.75@ 4.75	2.65@ 4.25	2.75@ 4.00	2.25@ 4.25	2.50@ 4.00
CALVES:					
Med.ch. (190 lbs. down)	8.75@13.50	7.50@11.00	7.25@10.00	7.00@11.00	7.50@11.25
Cull-com. (190 lbs. down)	6.00@ 8.75	3.50@ 7.50	4.00@ 7.25	3.50@ 7.00	4.00@ 8.00
Med.-ch. (190-260 lbs.)	5.00@13.25	5.50@10.50	4.75@ 9.50	5.00@10.50	4.00@10.75
Med.-ch. (260 lbs. up)	3.75@ 8.50	4.00@ 7.25	3.00@ 6.00	3.50@ 6.00	3.50@ 7.50
Cull-com. (190 lbs. up)	3.00@ 8.50	3.00@ 4.00	3.00@ 6.00	2.25@ 3.50	3.00@ 6.00
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:					
Lambs, med.-pr. (84 lbs. down)	11.75@13.75	10.75@13.25	11.50@13.25	11.00@13.25	10.75@12.75
Lambs, cull-com. (all weights)	8.00@11.75	7.00@10.75	8.00@11.50	7.00@11.00	7.75@10.75
Yearling wethers, med.-prime	8.00@11.00	7.50@10.50	7.00@10.50	7.50@10.75	7.25@10.25
Wethers, med.-pr. (2 yrs. old and over)	4.50@ 8.25	5.00@ 7.50	4.50@ 7.00	....	3.75@ 8.00
Ewes, common to choice	3.25@ 6.50	3.00@ 5.75	3.00@ 5.75	3.00@ 5.50	2.75@ 6.25
Ewes, canner and cull	1.00@ 3.25	1.00@ 3.00	1.00@ 3.00	1.00@ 3.00	1.50@ 2.75

OMAHA.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 28, 1924.

CATTLE—A liberal share of the fat steer arrivals were weighty offerings which sold off unevenly, demand ruling narrow as contrasted with the outlet tendered yearlings and handyweights. Western grass arrivals were numerous.

The downturn on heavy fed steers was 25c or more, but well conditioned grain fed yearlings and handyweights showed comparatively little price change. Strictly choice yearlings topping for the week at $11.25. Relatively few heavies sold above $10.25, best kinds landing at $10.65.

Receipts during the first four days of the calendar week were only slightly larger than corresponding period a week earlier although initial runs exceeded corresponding days a week earlier. Yearling heifers met fairly active outlet.

Fat cows, especially grassy kinds sold off 15@25c, a spread of $3.00@5.25 taking most fat cows and heifers, grass cows selling largely at $2.75@4.25. Most bologna bulls brought $3.25@3.75, best vealers stopping at $9.50.

HOGS—Downturns of 25@40c marked the general trade. Heavy butchers and packing sows showed the most downturn. Top today at $9.50 was 25c under the close a week ago. In most instances killing pigs sold off 25@50c, light grassy kinds reflecting the most loss.

There was little appreciable difference in receipts this week as contrasted with a week earlier, approximately 38,000 arriving during the first four days the calendar week. Most 200@300-lb. butchers today sold at $9.25@9.40. A spread of $8.35@8.50 absorbed bulk of packing sows, smooth kinds occasionally making $8.65.

SHEEP—Fat lambs supplies showed expansion, western offerings arriving more abundantly than a week earlier. Downturns of 50c featured killing kinds, the $13.75 top late last week giving way to $13.25 today, when most natives cashed at $12.75@13.00.

While fat sheep ruled weak, prices were practically in line with the emphatic slump late last week, most killing ewes commanding $5.25@5.75. Kinds suitable for breeding purposes sold at $5.75@7.00 mostly.

ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

E. St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 28, 1924.

CATTLE—Unsatisfactory reports from Eastern beef centers and similar conditions prevailing in major livestock terminals sent prices on all grades of beef steers downward this week. Compared with a week ago long yearlings and best handyweight steers are 25c lower, half fat kinds and grassers 75c lower, other natives and western steers and bulls 50c lower; light yearling steers and heifers, low priced beef cows, cutters and stock steers steady; grass heifers and heavy fat cows 25c lower and light vealers 50@75c lower.

Tops for matured steers reached $11.00 with long yearlings $10.75 and heifers $10.00. Bulks for week following: native steers, $8.00@10.00; western, $5.25@7.00; fat light yearlings. $9.00@9.75; cows, $3.75@4.50; canners. $2.00@2.50 and bologna bulls, $3.25@4.00.

HOGS—The outstanding feature of the current week was the continued unsettled condition of the market. Prices fluctuated continuously and today stood 40@50c lower on butcher hogs and packing sows and 50@75c lower on light lights and pigs than last Thursday.

Trade was particularly bearish at midweek, good hogs being available late that day at $9.60 and $9.65. Trade whipped up today, top reaching $10.00 with the bulk of offerings above 170 lbs.. $9.75@9.90; 140@160 lb. $9.00@9.50; 110@130 lb. $8.25@8.75. and packing sows, $8.10.

SHEEP—With moderate supplies the market broke 25@50c on fat lambs and 50c @$1.00 on killing ewes. Trade ruled slow but displayed some activity after the break. Fat lambs cleared at $12.75@13.00, largely today with the top reaching $13.00, most light fat ewes brought $5.00.

ST. PAUL.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minn. Dept. of Agriculture.)

So. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27, 1924.

CATTLE—Greatly increased receipts of range stock, both here and at other large market centers has resulted in 25@50c downturns on such kinds locally. Drylots, due to scarcity of numbers, have shown but little quotable change. Canners, cutters and bologna bulls are also unchanged as a result of good competition from city butchers and shippers for such material.

Best dryfed beeves were choice grade yearlings which arrived Monday, these selling at $10.25, their feedlot mates of somewhat lighter weight going at $9.50. Plainer grades and less finished kinds sold downward to $8.00. Top grass steers stopped at $7.50 in load lots, with the bulk of weight and quality to sell at $6.00@7.00, plain common quality natives as low as $5.50.

Fat she stock cashed from $3.00@4.25 for cows and upwards to $5.75 for heifers, better finished material, being eligible to around $5.25 for cows and up to $6.50 or higher for heifers. Canners and cutters continue at $2.00@2.75, bologna bulls from $3.25@3.75.

HOGS—A 15@25c slump on Monday was followed by a steady to 15c lower market today and butcher hog values rule about 15c lower than last Wednesday. Top price of $9.50 took a few leads of strictly choice medium weight butchers, quite numerous loads of sorted 160@250 lbs. averages cashing at $9.35@9.40. Most popular figure for better lights and butchers was $9.35, packers taking the bulk of their string at this price.

Packing sows are practically unchanged from a week ago, a spread of $8.15@8.25 taking most of this class, with rough or very heavy sorts down to $8.00.

SHEEP—Values in the sheep division have suffered losses of approximately 75c during the week just past, the reductions on fat lambs taking place this week. Best fat native lambs sold today at $12.50 with untrimmed kinds at $11.50 and culls at $8.00. Light and handyweight fat ewes were salable at $6.00 mostly, with heavies at $4.00. Odd head of yearlings realized $8.00@9.50.

ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 26, 1924.

CATTLE—Cattle receipts for two days around 10,000, big end of supply from West and Southwest. Fed steers and yearlings were in moderate showing and the market held steady with last week's close. Choice yearlings averaging 964 lbs. sold at $11.00, and other light and handy weights sold $10.00@$10.60, with heavy kinds mostly from $9.50 down.

Mixed yearlings sold from $8.25@10.00. Western steers were fairly plentiful and values are 15@25c lower. Best Kansas steers sold up to $8.75, with most grassers $6.00@7.35, with plain kinds down to $5.25.

The market for cows and heifers is quoted steady to 25c lower, medium grades showing most decline. Grain fed offerings were very scarce. A few fed heifers sold $8.25@9.25, and grassers ranged $4.25@7.40. Bulk of cows sold $3.25@4.75, with canners and cutters $1.50@3.00.

Bulls are weak to 25 off, most sales ranging $3.00@4.25. Calves held around steady. Choice veals sold up to $11.00, and westerns in load lots sold $6.00@8.00.

HOGS—Hog receipts around 11,500 for two days and market 5@15c lower. Top Tuesday $9.65 and bulk of sales $9.25@9.55. Packing sows about steady at $8.10@8.25. Stags $6.75@7.00.

SHEEP—Sheep receipts around 8,000 for two days. Supplies were heavy at all points and values on lambs declined 50@

75c, while sheep held about steady. Best westerns sold Tuesday at $13.00, natives $12.50, with clips at $12.50 Monday. Feeders sold $11.00@12.00. Best fat ewes to killers brought $5.75, and breeders went from $5.75@7.00. Yearlings and wethers were scarce.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 23, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,304	8,900	16,061
Swift & Co.	8,129	10,800	21,963
Morris & Co.	6,055	8,800	10,642
Wilson & Co.	5,537	8,700	8,202
Anglo American Prov. Co.	1,897	3,900	....
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,752	5,800	....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,421	....	....

Brennan Packing Co., 7,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,100 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 14,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,500 hogs; others, 22,0000 hogs.

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,555	2,486	9,079	3,510
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,910	1,396	5,575	4,270
Fowler Pkg. Co.	525	3	....	....
Morris & Co.	3,657	2,039	6,086	2,568
Swift & Co.	5,219	2,905	8,007	5,437
Wilson & Co.	4,882	952	7,214	3,635
Local butchers	913	108	1,399	49
Total	24,661	9,889	37,360	19,469

OMAHA.

	Cattle & Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,658	11,120	12,592
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	5,912	10,970	14,736
Dold Pkg. Co.	1,576	6,863	....
Morris & Co.	3,900	5,512	4,942
Swift & Co.	4,772	9,440	14,578
M. Glassberg	7	....	....
Hoffman Pkg. Co.	75	....	....
Mayerowich & Vail	54	....	....
Midwest Pkg. Co.	58	....	....
Omaha Pkg. Co.	111	....	....
John Roth & Sons	91	....	....
S. Omaha Pkg. Co.	41	....	....
Lincoln Pkg. Co.	151	....	....
Nagle Pkg. Co.	231	....	....
Sinclair Pkg. Co.	160	....	....
Wilson Pkg. Co.	335	....	....
J. W. Murphy	....	4,345	....
Kennett-Murray & Co.	....	7,122	....
Other hog buyers, Omaha	....	7,374	....
Total	22,132	62,746	46,848

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle & Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,855	3,416	3,945
Swift & Co.	3,653	10,153	4,534
Morris & Co.	2,093	4,390	2,410
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,364	....	....
Independent Pkg. Co.	874	....	....
East Side Pkg. Co.	996	2,630	172
Heil Pkg. Co.	33	2,523	....
American Pkg. Co.	18	....	33
Krey Pkg. Co.	89	....	....
Sartorious Pkg. Co.	11	519	....
Sieloff Pkg. Co.	91	901	....
Butchers	18,347	43,808	7,471
Total	31,424	68,340	18,565

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	4,204	1,153	14,148	12,976
Armour & Co.	1,871	749	7,122	4,214
Morris & Co.	2,128	539	6,750	2,115
Others	4,863	720	13,142	10,019
Total	13,066	3,161	41,162	29,324

SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,862	91	19,956	881
Armour & Co.	2,475	140	17,743	557
Swift & Co.	1,803	60	5,875	386
Sacks Pkg. Co.	49	40	....	....
Smith Bros. Pkg. Co.	51	20	8	....
Local butchers	82	42	....	....
Packer and order buyer shipments	1,623	....	15,954	....
Total	8,945	393	59,532	1,824

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,851	907	2,302	125
Wilson & Co.	2,010	904	1,220	....
Outside	133	12	248	....
Total	3,994	1,823	3,770	125

WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,144	598	5,160	553
Dold Pkg. Co.	403	96	3,481	14
Local butchers	127	....	....	....
Total	1,674	694	8,641	567

DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	833	131	1,629	978
Armour & Co.	673	85	2,446	955
Blayney-Murphy	360	59	1,250	....
Miscellaneous packers	657	362	660	657
Total	2,253	637	5,985	2,590

ST. PAUL

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,539	2,796	9,888	2,909
Hertz Bros.	239	94	....	....
Katz Pkg. Co.	881	789	....	....
Swift & Co.	3,996	4,445	14,616	4,426
Others	485	2	7,665	....
Total	8,140	15,126	32,169	7,335

INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Eastern buyers	3,737	3,700	24,237	2,479
Kingan & Co.	1,789	482	14,222	1,401
Moore & Co.	....	....	5,283	....
Indianapolis Abat. Co.	1,107	141	2,240	219
Armour & Co.	211	649	3,126	70
Hilgemeier Bros.	....	....	996	....
Brown Bros.	188	40	....	....
Bell Pkg. Co.	47	....	269	....
Schussler Pkg. Co.	28	....	296	....
Meier Pkg. Co.	69	10	225	....
Indianapolis Prov. Co.	....	4	454	....
Riverview Pkg. Co.	....	....	296	....
Art. Wabnitz	8	62	....	12
Miscellaneous	778	101	258	655
Total	6,962	5,189	51,902	4,836

CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
E. Kahn Sons Co.	630	92	3,115	174
Kroger Groc. & Bak. Co.	148	94	1,063	....
H. H. Meyer	36	....	2,400	....
Peoples Pkg. Co.	57	49	....	....
Rehn Bros.	150	57	....	....
J. F. Schroth	16	....	2,608	....
G. Juengling	160	115	....	65
J. Hilberg	150	9	....	76
C. A. Fruend	76	63	208	....
J. Bauer & Sons	69	3	....	....
J. Vogel & Sons	....	....	146	....
J. Hoffman & Sons	....	....	302	....
J. Bauer & Sons	68	3	....	....
J. Vogel & Sons	....	....	746	....
Ideal Pkg. Co.	....	....	673	....
F. Blackburn	....	....	....	27
Ehrhardt & Sons	....	....	....	36
Sam Gall	....	....	....	552
J. Steger	....	....	....	72
Schlachter & Sons	....	....	....	132
Total	1,497	482	12,634	1,134

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by market for the week ending August 23, 1924, with comparisons:

CATTLE.

	Week ending Aug. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1923.
Chicago	34,095	25,932	30,352
Kansas City	24,661	21,425	31,079
Omaha	22,132	18,293	14,479
St. Louis	31,424	30,879	33,513
St. Joseph	13,066	10,079	15,298
Sioux City	8,945	6,700	4,913
Oklahoma City	3,994	8,447	6,058
Indianapolis	6,962	6,050	6,195
Cincinnati	1,497	1,577	2,201
Milwaukee	.....	1,612	.....
Wichita	1,674	2,051	1,691
Denver	2,523	2,050	.....
St. Paul	8,140	7,085	8,657

HOGS.

	Week ending Aug. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1923.
Chicago	113,700	123,900	115,700
Kansas City	37,360	25,965	24,105
Omaha	62,746	61,850	57,825
St. Louis	68,340	58,502	58,557
St. Joseph	41,162	35,040	33,500
Sioux City	59,532	49,974	45,205
Oklahoma City	3,770	3,815	8,238
Indianapolis	51,902	44,019	11,698
Cincinnati	12,634	11,849	12,794
Milwaukee	.....	5,233	.....
Wichita	8,641	9,568	9,101
Denver	5,985	5,161	.....
St. Paul	32,169	31,785	29,599

SHEEP.

	Week ending Aug. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1923.
Chicago	56,868	52,597	52,990
Kansas City	19,469	17,243	15,709
Omaha	46,848	32,609	34,461
St. Louis	18,565	16,536	17,089
St. Joseph	29,324	17,836	15,147
Sioux City	1,824	2,256	566
Oklahoma City	125	81	63
Indianapolis	4,836	3,392	3,884
Cincinnati	1,134	1,155	1,465
Milwaukee	.....	918	.....
Wichita	567	471	260
Denver	2,590	3,378	.....
St. Paul	7,335	4,757	6,362

How do hog shrinkages vary according to the length of time held in the cooler? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	9,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	4,000	200
Omaha	600	6,500	.....
St. Louis	400	4,500	1,300
St. Joseph	300	4,500	300
Sioux City	500	10,000	2,500
St. Paul	2,000	600	400
Oklahoma City	200	400	.....
Fort Worth	500	500	400
Milwaukee	....	100	.....
Denver	600	200	2,500
Louisville	100	1,000	500
Wichita	500	600	.....
Indianapolis	300	4,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	200
Cincinnati	300	1,200	1,400
Buffalo	100	3,000	400
Cleveland	300	1,500	300
Nashville, Tenn.	....	700	.....
Toronto	1,000	300	100

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	30,000	50,000	35,000
Kansas City	30,000	10,000	11,000
Omaha	15,500	7,500	28,500
St. Louis	12,000	10,000	3,000
St. Joseph	5,500	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	5,500	7,500	1,000
St. Paul	10,500	6,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	600	.....
Fort Worth	5,500	800	600
Milwaukee	200	300	400
Denver	3,800	900	2,800
Louisville	2,300	2,000	2,500
Wichita	1,600	1,800	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	300
Pittsburgh	2,800	6,000	3,500
Cincinnati	3,500	3,700	4,200
Buffalo	2,000	14,000	6,400
Cleveland	1,000	6,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	500	1,900	300
Toronto	6,300	2,000	2,200

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	23,000	22,000
Kansas City	13,000	6,000	8.000
Omaha	10,500	9,000	18,000
St. Louis	7,500	15,000	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	5,500	3,000
Sioux City	3,500	9,000	800
St. Paul	1,500	6,500	1,200
Oklahoma City	1,500	500	.....
Fort Worth	4,500	500	300
Milwaukee	500	1,500	400
Denver	800	2,900	6,700
Louisville	200	1,300	2,000
Wichita	700	1,200	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	9,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	200	1,000	100
Cincinnati	400	1,900	2,800
Buffalo	100	2,000	400
Cleveland	200	2,000	400
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	.....
Toronto	2,600	1,200	900

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	20,000	13,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	11,500	22,000
St. Louis	5,500	13,000	2,000
St. Joseph	3,700	7,500	4,500
Sioux City	2,000	11,000	200
St. Paul	800	5,000	1,300
Oklahoma City	1,900	400	.....
Fort Worth	3,700	600	500
Milwaukee	800	300	300
Denver	800	1,000	3,800
Louisville	200	1,700	2,000
Wichita	700	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,400	9,000	800
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	400
Cincinnati	500	2,800	3,000
Buffalo	100	3,000	600
Cleveland	200	2,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,400	200
Toronto	500	800	1,100

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	17,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	9,000
Omaha	3,000	10,500	10,000
St. Louis	2,000	11,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	7,500	500
St. Paul	1,500	3,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	600	600	.....
Fort Worth	3,800	1,000	1,000
Denver	1,000	2,300	.....
Indianapolis	500	5,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	2,100	700
Cincinnati	900	2,700	3,000
Buffalo	100	3,600	600
Cleveland	300	3,000	500

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	1,500
Omaha	1,000	9,500	11,500
St. Louis	900	10,000	500
St. Joseph	700	4,500	3,400
Sioux City	700	9,000	700
St. Paul	700	2,700	800
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	....
Fort Worth	2,500	300	800
Denver	800	700	2,600
Indianapolis	500	7,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	700
Cincinnati	800	4,500	2,700
Buffalo	100	6,400	1,400
Cleveland	300	2,500	500

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES—Quiet. Operations earlier in the week cleared practically every thing from the market at old levels, close to 70,000 being reported. Good inquiry noted for native steers with 16c the last paid rate. Texas and butts 14½c; Colorados 13½c; branded cows 11½c; heavy cows 15c; lights 14c; nat. bulls 10-11c; brd. 8½-9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—The situation in country stock is about steady but action is limited. Demands are usually at relatively low levels and sellers claim to be busy with other descriptions of stock. Receipts from the country are light. Local sellers are offering a few over 50 and 60 lbs. hides at 10c and some quiet business is said to have been effected in straight buff weights at 10c. As a rule though buyers have their views pegged below that figure. There is also a limited call for number two buffs, but the popular selection is the extreme light end and weights to 50 lbs. Tanners have their views pegged at 12½c for such weights in current receipts yet occasional transactions are heard as high as 13c, but generally considered as involving material of better quality. Leather business is declared fair for volume but poor for parity prices, so that buyers have no incentive to become bouyantly optimistic on raw stock. Packer and small packer hides are moving to other than upper leather channels, so that the action there is not reflecting on country descriptions. All weight seasonable country hides in originating sections are quoted at 10@10½c delivered basis and up to 11c asked and paid on particularly light average lots and weights to 60 lbs. Heavy steers rule quiet at 12½@13c; heavy cows quoted at 9@10c with inside the views of exporters who have paid a trifle more; Bids of 10c noted for good mixed heavy cows in city and country take-off. Buffs are selling at 10c and are available at that figure. Buyers as a rule talk about 9½@9¾c. Extremes quoted at 12½c paid and nominal and up to 13c asked; branded country hides 8@9c flat asked; country packer branded hides 10@12c; bulls 8@8½c; country packers 9@9½c; glues 6@7c outside asked.

CALFSKINS—Sentiment is easy in calfskins, but no weakness is apparent on the surface. Green skins declined. Most collectors are offering skins at last sale rate of 22c and no responses are heard. Tanners ideas when expressed are at 21c. Packers are more ready to talk on August kill now that same is practically in sale. Last sales 23c domestic and 23½c exports. While 24c is asked it is said killers would welcome some real interest. Outside skins rate slow with 21c considered. Countries quoted 15-18c. Deacons $1.15-1.20; slunks $1.25 paid; now held $1.35, a 5c reduction. Kipskins are quiet. Packers last sold at 18c for August; more offered at 20c but no support in sight. Cities 18c last paid and country run at 14-16c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS—Unchanged. Dry hides 14@16c; Renderer horse $4.50@5.00; countries $4.00@4.50; packer sheep $1.50@2.00; lambs $1.50@1.75; dry pelts 28@32c; pickles $7.00@9.00.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—No new action is noted in city slaughter stock, recent business having cleaned out practically everything to September. Native steers sold again this week at 15½c; brands were previously cleaned out at 14c for butts and 13c for Colorados. Some all weight cows sold quietly at 13c and bulls were listed quiet at 9½-10c asked for business.

OUTSIDE PACKER HIDES—New business in these descriptions is somewhat slow as buyers are anxious to look on for the moment, having previously operated generously. Some recent business, occured in 2,000 25-55 lbs. April August cows at 12½c. About 2,500 N. Y. state 25-50's sold at 12c flat and 5,000 Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Baltimore slaughter light cow weights made 12½c including some back dating material. A small car of outside packer steers and cows sold at 12½c with brands at 11¼c. As a general rule the class of the eastern packer steers and cows are held at 14c. Some western business was reported as high as 14¼c. Eastern steers topped 15¼c for some Baltimore kill while ordinary run is rated at 14@14½c; cows quoted 13@13½c. Bulls 10½@11c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Car of eastern extremes 25@50 lbs. sold at 11¼c flat and eastern all weight hides are selling at 9@9½c flat. Some southern 15@50 lbs. grub and tick free hides sold at 13c flat f.o.b.; other southern 15@50's sold at 12c recently and weights 15@30 made 13c. Ohio and similar 25@50's quoted 12½c paid and bid and up to 13c asked. Buffs are selling up to 10c.

CALFSKINS—New business in N. Y. city calfskins is reported at $1.80@2.40@3.30 with further lots generally held about 5@10c higher; outside skins are firm. Untrimmed domestic cities 20@21c freely bid and up to 22c asked. Foreign skins are held firmly. Courlands reported sold up to $1.57; offerings as low as $1.52, both in large volume and bids down to $1.46 noted. N. Y. Kips $4.00-5.00.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES—The recent declines registered in standard varieties of frigorifico steers have had the effect of a stimulating inquiries after a fashion and sellers feel that some good business is in the offing. About 2,500 LaPlata steers sold at 14⅞c, a steady level and 2,000 similar cows 13¼c, also steady, and both to European buyers. These purchasers also made bids of 14⅜c on some Sansinena 26@27 kilos steers which were offered at 14½c. Anglos declined business at 14½c and Wilson opportunities at 14¼c. Offerings were also noted in 10,000 La Blancas 26½@27½ kilos steers at 15⅛c. Anglos offered stock at 14⅝c for light averages. Type hides are steady

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers for the week ending August 21, 1924:

BUTCHER STEERS.
1,000-1,200 Lbs.

	Week ended Aug. 21.	Same week 1923.	Week ended Aug. 14.
Toronto	$ 7.65	$ 7.25	$ 7.40
Montreal (W)	6.50	7.00	6.50
Montreal (E)	6.50	7.00	6.50
Winnipeg	6.25	6.50	6.25
Calgary	5.45	5.25	5.50
Edmonton	4.75	5.00	5.00
VEAL CALVES.			
Toronto	11.00	12.00	10.00
Montreal (W)	8.00	8.00	8.00
Montreal (E)	8.00	8.00	8.00
Winnipeg	6.00	7.00	7.00
Calgary	4.50	5.90	4.75
Edmonton	4.25	5.50	4.25
SELECT BACON HOGS.			
Toronto	12.90	11.90	12.50
Montreal (W)	10.75	11.75	10.25
Montreal (E)	10.75	11.75	10.25
Winnipeg	10.89	11.27	10.72
Calgary	10.56	11.00	10.17
Edmonton	10.05	11.30	9.90
GOOD LAMBS.			
Toronto	13.75	11.25	13.75
Montreal (W)	12.00	11.00	11.50
Montreal (E)	12.00	11.00	11.50
Winnipeg	12.00	12.00	13.00
Calgary	12.00	11.75	13.00
Edmonton	12.00	10.00	12.00

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 23, 1924:

CATTLE

	Week ending Aug. 23.	Prev. week.	Cor. week 1923.
Chicago	34,095	25,932	41,837
Kansas City	37,360	27,637	24,105
Omaha	21,909	16,359	15,947
E. St. Louis	16,140	16,702	11,835
St. Joseph	10,755	.....	10,766
Sioux City	7,340	6,021	4,855
Cudahy	869	913	990
Fort Worth	10,313	9,692	11,277
Philadelphia	2,022	1,895	2,165
Indianapolis	2,339	1,937	1,629
Boston	1,308	1,351	1,589
New York & Jersey City	10,608	10,972	9,699
Oklahoma City	5,817	6,938	.....
HOGS			
Chicago	113,700	123,900	99,711
Kansas City	37,360	27,737	24,105
Omaha	41,894	40,459	24,821
E. St. Louis	33,173	28,185	29,433
St. Joseph	28,340	.....	18,649
Sioux City	42,902	37,274	23,574
Cudahy	5,505	6,028	11,817
Ottumwa	12,886	11,345	11,184
Fort Worth	2,943	4,904	2,292
Philadelphia	14,,474	13,412	18,153
Indianapolis	17,897	17,843	16,625
Boston	12,763	9,247	17,333
New York & Jersey City	37,863	38,309	51,038
Oklahoma City	3,770	2,903	8,200
SHEEP			
Chicago	56,868	52,597	58,782
Kansas City	19,469	16,884	15,709
Omaha	43,460	36,089	23,306
E. St. Louis	11,695	14,204	5,951
St. Joseph	18,905	.....	9,970
Sioux City	1,475	2,048	559
Cudahy	471	331	410
Fort Worth	2,897	1,849	.....
Philadelphia	6,475	6,001	8,110
Indianapolis	1,615	1,694	1,501
Boston	5,332	7,615	8,541
New York & Jersey City	52,939	44,489	46,156
Oklahoma City	125	76	.....

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending August 30, 1924, with comparisons, are as follows:

PACKER HIDES.

	Week ending Aug. 30,'24.	Week ending Aug. 23,'24.	Corresponding week 1923.
Spready native steers	18 @19c	@18c	17 @17½c
Heavy native steers	16 @16½c	16 @16½c	14 @14½c
Heavy Texas steers	@14½c	14½@15c	12½@13c
Heavy butt branded steers	@14½c	14½@15c	12½@13c
Heavy Colorado steers	@13½c	13½@14c	11½@12c
Ex-Light Texas steers	@11½c	11½@12c	10 @10½c
Branded cows	@11½c	11½@12c	10½@11c
Heavy native cows	@15c	@15c	@14c
Light native cows	@14c	@14c	11½@12c
Native bulls	@11c	@11c	11 @11½c
Branded bulls	@ 9½c	@ 9½c	@ 9½c
Calfskins	@23c	@23c	16½@17c
Kip	@18c	@18c	16 @16½c
Slunks, regular	@1.35	@1.35	@1.40
Slunks, hairless	50@55c	50@55c	35@75c

Light. Native. Butts. Colorado and Texas steers 1c per lb. less than heavies.

CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

	Week ending Aug. 30,'24.	Week ending Aug. 23,'24.	Corresponding week 1923.
Natives all weights	@14c	@14c	11½@12c
Bulls native	@11c	@11c	10 @11c
Branded hides	@12c	@12c	9 @10c
Calfskins	@23c	22 @23½c	@16c
Kip	@18c	@16c	15 @15½c
Slunks, regular	@1.25	@1.15	$1.25@1.35
Slunks, hairless No. 1	@30c	@30c	35 @70c

COUNTRY HIDES.

	Week ending Aug. 30,'24.	Week ending Aug. 23,'24.	Corresponding week 1923.
Heavy steers	@10½c	10 @10½c	10 @11c
Heavy cows	@ 9½c	9½@10c	9 @ 9½c
Buffs	10 @10½c	10 @10½c	9 @ 9½c
Extremes	12 @13c	12 @13c	10 @11c
Bulls	8 @ 8½c	8 @ 8½c	8 @ 8½c
Branded	8 @ 8½c	8 @ 9c	8 @ 8½c
Calfskins	15 @15½c	14½@15½c	13 @14c
Kip	13 @14c	13 @14c	12 @18c
Light calf	$1.25@1.30	$1.25@1.30	$1.20@1.25
Deacons	$1.10@1.20	$1.10@1.20	$1.00@1.10
Slunks, regular	$1.15@1.25	$1.15@1.25	$0.60@0.75
Slunks, hairless	$0.25@0.30	$0.25@0.30	$0.25@0.30
Horsehides	$4.50@5.00	$4.00@4.50	$3.00@4.00
Hogskins	$0.25@0.30	$0.25@0.30	$0.20@0.25

SHEEPSKINS.

	Week ending Aug. 30,'24.	Week ending Aug. 23,'24.	Corresponding week 1923.
Large packers	$1.50@2.00	$1.50@1.75	$..........
Small packers	$1.60@1.75	$1.60@1.75	$..........
Pkrs. shearl'gs.	@1.10	@1.10	$1.05@1.10
Pkrs. spr. lamb.	$1.50@1.75	$1.50@1.75	$1.30@1.50

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Horicultural Union plans to build a cold storage plant in Wapato, Wash.

The State School for Mental Defectives, Newark, N. J., plans to erect a cold storage plant.

The Floydada Ice Company, Floydada, Tex., has been sold to the Texas Utilities Company.

A new ice plant has recently been completed in Hanover, Pa., by the Smith Ice & Cold Storage Company.

The plant of the Citizens' Ice & Cold Storage Company, Little Rock, Ark., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

The Truckers Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd., of Lake Charles, La., has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $55,000.

Considerable additions have recently been made to the plant of the Peoples Ice Corporation in Fresno, Calif. These additions cost about $55,000.

The plant of the Columbia Ice & Cold Storage Company, Wenatchee, Wash., was recently thrown open to the public and an "open house" was celebrated.

A new cold storage plant is soon to be erected in Aurora, Mo., by the Lawrence County Water, Light and Cold Storage Company. The plant will cost about $40,000.

REFRIGERATION CONVENTION.

The 15th annual convention and exhibition of the National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers will be held at New Orleans, La., on November 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1924. The convention and exhibition of this live and fast growing association, which is educational in its nature, are considered among the most important of any held in the ice making and refrigerating industries. Each year the attendance has been materially increased, those present at Memphis, Tenn., last December being well over one thousand.

Engineers operating refrigerating machinery in any of the more than 215 industries now using mechanical refrigerating will find the New Orleans convention and exhibition most instructive, and they will be cordially welcomed, whether members of the association or not. Plant owners and executives are also especially invited.

The convention and exhibition will be held in the main building of the Isaac Belgado Central Trade School, and the headquarters will be at the Roosevelt Hotel. Those desiring further information may address Edward H. Fox, Secretary, 5707 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCE EATS FROZEN MEAT.

According to published reports of the cold storage companies at Havre, France, there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of frozen meat in France. The reports of the Docks Frigorifiques du Havre and the Comptoirs Frigorifiques Henri Lebosse of Havre indicate considerable profits during the past year, and they are rapidly extending their business throughout the industrial centers of Northern France, the latter company having established about sixty plants.

Last year the Comptoirs Frigorifiques Henri Lebosse of Havre sold 8,167,685 pounds of frozen meat, or 150 per cent more than the sales of 3,141,527 pounds in 1922. The Mayor of Havre has recently issued a decree which permits all markets and retail meat dealers to sell refrigerated meats. Previously refrigerated meat products were retailed in specially designated shops where no other meats could be sold.

Under the new regulations refrigerated and non-refrigerated products must be exposed on separate sides of the place of sale, reports Vice Consul Davis B. Levis, Havre, France, to the Department of Commerce.

Imports of frozen meats (principally beef from Argentina) into France are now stated to amount to 40,000 tons annually exclusive of 25,000 tons destined for the Army.

BELGIAN MEAT TRADE.

Although the stocks of native pork products are low in Belgian markets, imports are suffering from high prices and the usual seasonal decline, according to a cable from Acting Commercial Attache Samuel H. Cross, Brussels, Belgium, to the Department of Commerce. Frozen beef trade may improve soon, but it is still showing the effects of previous excess buying. Cattle and hog raising are not favorable at present.

PACKERS' CONVENTION PLANS.

(Continued from page 24.)

David G. Madden, East Tennessee Packing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

Morton Mannheimer, The Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind.

Karl M. Zaeh, Louisville Provision Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Julius Wiederstein, John Hoffmann's Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louis W. Kahn, The E. Kahn's Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

L. H. Guthery, Marion Packing Company, Marion, Ohio.

Louis J. Burkhardt, The Henry Burkhardt Packing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

S. T. Nash, The Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

James B. McCrea, The Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

M. C. Teufel, The Theurer-Norton Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas E. Newton, Newton Packing Company, Detroit, Mich.

E. C. Merritt, Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. R. Sinclair, Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Isaac Powers, Home Packing and Ice Company, Terre Haute, Ind.

E. S. Urwitz, Dryfus Packing and Provision Company, LaFayette, Ind.

W. C. Nicholson, Plankinton Packing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. A. Hawkinson, Allied Packers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

James S. Agar, Agar Packing and Provision Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

F. Edson White, Armour and Company, Chicago, Ill.

John Roberts, Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.

Fred L. Wilson, Wilson Provision Company, Peoria, Ill.

Myron McMillan, J. T. McMillan Company, Inc., St. Paul. Minn.

Geo. A. Hormel, Geo. A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn.

Jay E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa.

F. T. Fuller, Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa

T. Henry Foster, John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Iowa.

J. W. Rath, The Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa.

W. H. Gehrman, Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Iowa.

R. S. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

F. A. Hunter, East Side Packing Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

C. K. Urquhart, Swift & Company, St. Louis, Mo.

W. S. Phalp, Swift & Company. St. Joseph, Mo.

Geo. L. Heil, Heil Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Otto Finkbeiner, Little Rock Packing Company, Little Rock, Ark.

William Diesing, The Cudahy Packing Company, South Omaha, Nebr.

R. T. Keefe, Henneberry & Company, Arkansas City, Kans.

R. J. Canon, Swift & Company, Kansas City, Kans.

R. E. Paine, Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex.

E. L. Flippen, Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Tex.

J. C. Peyton, Peyton Packing Company, El Paso, Tex.

G. Harvey Nuckolls, The Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Colo.

Joseph P. Murphy, Blayney-Murphy Company, Denver, Colo.

F. W. Steusloff, Valley Packing Company, Salem, Ore.

C. J. Hooper, Western Meat Company, South San Francisco, Cal.

E. A. Tovrea, Arizona Packing Company, Phoenix, Ariz.

T. P. Breslin, Standard Packing Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal.

E. G. Barber, St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago Section

Lyman G. Holsey, of the Hewett Bros. Soap Co., Dayton, Ohio, was in the city this week.

—

B. L. Kohn, general manager of Guggenheim Bros., Chicago, has gone East on a business trip.

—

Frank A. Hunter, president of the East Side Packing Co., E. St. Louis, Ill., was in Chicago late last week.

—

Secretary Fred Begg, of Powers-Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill., called on his Chicago friends during the week.

—

Jay E. Decker, president of Jacob E. Decker & Sons Co., Inc., Mason City, Ia., was a Chicago visitor during the week.

—

Packers' purchases of livestock for the first four days of this week totaled 37,458 cattle, 9,897 calves, 83,363 hogs and 47,003 sheep.

—

E. S. Waterbury, manager of the Omaha plant of Armour and Company, was in the city this week, calling upon headquarters.

—

George Sunderland, of the office of E. G. James & Co., Chicago, well-known brokers, is touring the east this week in the interests of his concern.

—

Vice-president Isaac Powers, of the Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind., spent a couple of days in the city this week. He put in his afternoons on the golf course.

—

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, August 23, for shipment sold out, ranged from 7.00 cents to 18.50 cents per pound, averaged 13.20 cents per pound.

—

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending August 23, 1924, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Cor. week 1923.
Cured meats, lbs ...	20,400,000	24,949,000	19,101,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	30,043,000	39,615,000	23,336,000
Lard, lbs.	12,447,000	14,039,000	13,048,000

John L. Sheehy, general sales manager, Eckart Packing Co., Louisville, Ky., was in Chicago this week, with Mrs. Sheehy, en route home from a motor tour of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The trip was smooth and devoid of accidents, except for a couple of flat tires in the Michigan woods, which almost left John at the mercy of the fierce timber wolves which inhabit that region. At least, that's what the Italian said who towed him into Ironwood.

Sentence Sermons

Written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by Roy L. Smith.

DO NOT MEDDLE—

With a neighbor's quarrel unless you are ready to defend yourself.

With other men's business if your own is in the hands of a receiver.

With an automobile that is running smoothly.

With alcohol unless you're looking for trouble.

With a godly mother's effort to discipline her child.

With a proposition that promises more than eighteen per cent.

With a business deal that you're afraid to explain to your wife.

FRANCE ACCEPTS FOREIGN PORK.

The French prohibition against the importation of American frozen fresh pork (temporarily in abeyance from April 17 to September 1, 1924) has been lifted by a decree published in the Journal Official August 12, according to a cablegram received by the U. S. Department of Commerce from Assistant Commercial Attache J. F. Butler in Paris. Such meat from North and South America may now be imported into both France and Algeria.

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND FATS.

Domestic exports of meats and meat products for the seven months ended July, 1924, were 47,195,346 pounds less than those for the seven months ending July, 1923. This is a decrease of approximately 8.9 per cent. The value of the meats and meat products exported during the first seven months of 1924 was $14,210,647 less than that of the exports of these same commodities during the corresponding months of 1923.

The average export value of the meats and meat products during the two periods under comparison was 13.38 cents per pound for the first seven months of the present year and 14.75 cents per pound for the same period of 1923. Decreased exports of bacon were largely responsible for the loss in volume of the total meat exports, the exports of bacon for the first seven months of 1924 being 245,786,019 pounds, against 191,235,235 pounds during the same period in 1923, a decrease of 54,550,784 pounds, equivalent to $9,969,788.

Domestic exports of lard during the first seven months of 1924 were 615,531,190 pounds compared with 618,786,170 pounds during the same period of 1923, a net decrease in exports of 3,254,980. The exports of lard during the month of July, however, were higher in 1924 than in 1923, being 86,705,655 pounds and 69,478,452 pounds, respectively. Exports of cottonseed oil during the seven-month period under review declined from 30,144,080 pounds in 1923 to 20,100,760 pounds in 1924, a loss of 10,043,320 pounds.

Total exports of animal oils and fats for the seven-month period under review increased from 767,525,484 pounds in 1923 to 779,984,824 pounds in 1924, an increase of 12,361,340 pounds, most of which was due to increased exports of stearin lard, oleo oil, and the hog greases.

The market for animal oils improved

considerably during July, 1924, as compared with July, 1923, domestic exports of these commodities being 112,260,592 pounds in July, 1924, as against 92,363,414 pounds for July, 1923.

The domestic exports of meats and fats for July, 1924, and the seven months ended July, 1924, with comparison, as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

		Month of July 1924.	Month of July 1923.	7 months ended July 1924.
Total meats and meat products,	lbs.	64,180,538	79,632,427	527,203,710
	$	8,624,090	11,392,360	70,530,372
Total animal oils and fats	lbs.	112,260,592	92,362,414	779,984,824
	$	13,049,628	10,426,347	94,271,352
Beef, fresh	lbs.	155,900	197,339	1,455,665
	$	24,208	32,400	270,481
Beef, pickled, etc.	lbs.	1,620,286	2,060,608	11,531,058
	$	162,097	204,500	1,174,244
Pork, fresh,	lbs.	1,821,647	3,491,676	19,621,899
	$	242,728	481,099	2,594,622
Wiltshire sides*,	lbs.	1,385,470	....	13,490,654
	$	159,355	....	1,703,795
Cumberland sides**	lbs.	2,066,064	....	17,466,717
	$	242,016	....	2,251,095
Hams & shoulders,	lbs.	28,589,149	36,683,186	205,720,428
	$	4,234,584	5,736,162	29,695,221
Bacon	lbs.	21,728,365	27,581,043	181,235,235
	$	2,541,769	3,377,639	22,676,642
Pickled pork,	lbs.	2,367,275	3,376,188	17,174,029
	$	257,841	393,789	1,961,070
Oleo oil	lbs.	8,729,024	5,688,843	55,509,594
	$	1,089,077	643,630	7,015,808
Lard	lbs.	86,705,655	69,478,452	615,531,190
	$	10,458,221	8,261,327	76,643,968
Neutral lard,	lbs.	3,192,088	812,065	18,560,158
	$	314,069	104,405	2,334,786
Lard compounds, animal fats,	lbs.	495,656	659,221	3,845,425
	$	66,732	86,224	513,144
Margarine, animal fats	lbs.	91,777	94,069	491,001
	$	12,483	14,744	76,387
Cottonseed oil,	lbs.	1,950,042	1,803,187	220,100,780
	$	202,390	214,981	2,039,915
Lard compounds vegetable fats,	lbs.	760,118	411,716	4,497,587
	$	97,175	62,400	607,895

*Included in "Hams and shoulders" prior to January 1, 1924.

**Included in "Bacon" prior to January 1, 1924.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Aug. 18	25,457	3,601	49,635	16,837
Tues., Aug. 19	10,168	1,927	23,978	14,494
Wed., Aug. 20	11,430	1,629	13,523	18,396
Thur., Aug. 21	9,271	2,523	20,929	13,549
Fri., Aug. 22	3,908	1,383	25,887	13,614
Sat., Aug 23	1,575	903	8 282	1,844
Totals last week	61,809	11,966	142,234	78,734
Previous week	53,966	10,872	151,037	77,489
Year ago	62,511	11,620	158,044	97,021
Two years ago	60,676	13,108	127,166	76,259

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Aug. 18	5,763	142	12,966	2,439
Tues., Aug. 19	3,000	...	7,370	2,972
Wed., Aug. 20	4,552	45	3,662	4,796
Thur., Aug. 21	3,007	4	4,953	3,151
Fri., Aug. 22	2,153	...	8,310	3,623
Sat., Aug. 23	178	16	2,078	1,306
Total last week	18,743	207	39,339	18,287
Previous week	17,817	263	31,112	24,495
Year ago	20,694	703	48,333	38,239
Two years ago	17,508	504	18,805	23,995

Receipts at Chicago Stock Yards thus far this year to Aug. 23, with comparative totals:

	1924.	1923.
Cattle	1,893,333	1,920,879
Calves	528,728	519,351
Hogs	6,634,561	6,601,003
Sheep	2,352,806	2,303,092

Combined weekly hog receipts at eleven markets for 1924 to Aug. 23, with comparisons:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Aug. 23	560,000	25,173,000
Previous week	554,000	....
Corresponding week, 1923	542,000	24,511,000
Corresponding week, 1922	460,000	18,589,000
Corresponding week, 1921	386,000	19,164,000
Corresponding week, 1920	376,000	19,716,000

Combined receipts at seven points for the week ending Aug. 23, with comparisons:

	*Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 23	240,000	458,000	256,000
Previous week	207,000	446,000	215,000
1923	285,000	439,000	240,000
1922	274,000	355,000	199,000
1921	191,000	298,000	332,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1924 to Aug. 23, and the corresponding period for previous years:

	*Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1924	6,235,000	20,793,000	6,147,000
1923	6,403,000	20,300,000	6,231,000
1922	6,045,000	15,152,000	5,965,000
1921	5,432,000	15,047,000	7,040,000

Chicago Stock Yards receipts, average weight and top and average prices for hogs for under-mentioned weeks:

	Number received.	Average weight. lbs.	Prices Top.	Prices Average
*Week ending Aug. 23	138,000	244	$10.25	$ 9.20
Previous week	151,037	243	10.20	9.20
1923	158,044	242	9.10	8.10
1922	127,166	258	9.75	8.10
1921	111,462	253	9.90	8.15
1920	111,927	254	15.85	14.50
1919	122,987	255	21.65	18.70
1918	86,318	245	20.30	19.00
1917	34,045	233	18.75	17.30
1916	167,543	234	11.55	10.80
1915	108,753	244	8.20	7.05
1914	103,947	248	9.75	9.20
Average 1914-1923	113,200	247	$13.50	$12.10

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Aug. 23	$ 9.75	$ 9.20	$ 6.50	$13.90
Previous week	9.70	9.20	7.10	13.45
1923	11.00	8.10	7.50	13.60
1922	9.50	8.10	6.75	12.80
1921	8.10	8.15	4.50	9.25
1920	15.05	14.50	7.65	13.40
1919	15.90	18.70	8.50	16.20
1918	16.00	19.00	12.75	17.65
1917	12.90	17.30	10.25	17.00
1916	9.85	10.80	7.15	10.50
1915	9.10	7.05	5.75	8.90
1914	9.25	9.20	5.00	7.40
Average 1914-1923	$11.65	$12.10	$ 7.60	$12.65

Following is given the net supply of cattle, hogs and sheep for packers at the Chicago Stock Yards for week mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 23*	42,800	102,700	60,400
Previous week	36,149	119,925	52,994
1923	41,837	109,711	58,782
1922	43,168	108,361	52,264
1921	28,148	79,844	84,702

*Saturday, August 23, estimated.

Chicago packers' hogs slaughtered for the week ending Aug. 23, 1924.

Armour & Co.	8,900
Anglo-American	3,900
Swift & Co.	10,800
Hammond Co.	5,800
Morris & Co.	8,800
Wilson & Co.	8,700
Boyd-Lunham	7,100
Western Packing Co.	14,400
Roberts & Oake	5,500
Miller & Hart	4,200
Independent Packing Co.	6,500
Brennan Packing Co.	7,100
Wm. Davies Co.	.....
Agar Packing Co.	1,300
Others	20,700
Totals	113,700
Previous week	123,900
Year ago	115,700
Two years ago	115,000
Three years ago	87,600

(For Chicago livestock see page 40.)

Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

CASH PRICES.

Based on Actual Carlot Trading, Thursday, August 28, 1924.

Green Meats.

Regular Hams—	
8-10 lbs. avg	@15⅝
10-12 lbs. avg	@15⅝
12-14 lbs. avg	@15⅝
14-16 lbs. avg	@15⅝
16-18 lbs. avg	@15⅝
18-20 lbs. avg	@15⅝
Skinned Hams—	
14-16 lbs. avg	@17¼
16-18 lbs. avg	@17¼
18-20 lbs. avg	@17
20-22 lbs. avg	@16¼
22-24 lbs. avg	@15
24-26 lbs. avg	@14½
25-30 lbs. avg	@13¾
Picnics—	
4- 6 lbs. avg	@10¼
6- 8 lbs. avg	@ 9½
10-12 lbs. avg	@ 9¼
12-14 lbs. avg	@ 9
Bellies—(Square cut and seedless)	
6- 8 lbs. avg	@17½
8-10 lbs. avg	@16½
10-12 lbs. avg	@16
12-14 lbs. avg	@15½
14-16 lbs. avg	@15

Pickled Meats.

Regular Hams—	
8-10 lbs. avg	16 @16½
10-12 lbs. avg	16 @16½
12-14 lbs. avg	16 @16½
14-16 lbs. avg	16 @16¼
16-18 lbs. avg	16½@17½
18-20 lbs. avg	17½@18
Boiling Hams—(house run)	
16-18 lbs. avg	@17¾
18-20 lbs. avg	@18¼
20-22 lbs. avg	@18¼
Skinned Hams—	
14-16 lbs. avg	17½@18
16-18 lbs. avg	17½@18
18-20 lbs. avg	17½@18
20-22 lbs. avg	@17
22-24 lbs. avg	@15¾
24-26 lbs. avg	@15½
25-30 lbs. avg	@15
Picnics—	
4- 6 lbs. avg	@10¼
6- 8 lbs. avg	@ 9½
8-10 lbs. avg	@ 9¼
10-12 lbs. avg	@ 9¼
12-14 lbs. avg	@ 9
Bellies (square cut and seedless)—	
6- 8 lbs. avg	@17½
8-10 lbs. avg	@16½
10-12 lbs. avg	@16
12-14 lbs. avg	@15½
14-16 lbs. avg	@15

Dry Salt Meats.

Extra ribs 35-45	@12¼
Extra clears, 35-45	@12½
Regular plates, 6-8	@10½
Clear plates, 4-7	@10¼
Jowl butts	@10⅝
Fat Backs—	
8-10 lbs. avg	@11¼
10-12 lbs. avg	@11½
12-14 lbs. avg	@11¾
14-16 lbs. avg	@12¼
16-18 lbs. avg	@12½
18-20 lbs. avg	@12¾
20-25 lbs. avg	@13
Clear Bellies—	
14-16 lbs. avg	@13¾
18-20 lbs. avg	@13⅝
20-25 lbs. avg	@13½
30-35 lbs. avg	@13½
35-40 lbs. avg	@13¾
40-50 lbs. avg	@13

FUTURE PRICES.

Official Board of Trade, Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.45	13.45	12.92½	13.05
October	13.45	13.50	12.95	13.07½
November	13.22½	13.22½	13.05	13.15
CLEAR BELLIES—				
September	12.90	12.90	12.50	12.70
October	12.60	12.65	12.45	12.65
SHORT RIBS—				
September	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.60
October	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75

MONDAY AUGUST 25, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	12.97½	13.02½	12.65	13.02½b
October	13.00-12.95	13.10	12.60	13.10
November	13.00	13.15	12.75	13.15
December	13.00	13.07½	12.65	13.07½b
January	13.25-20	13.30	12.65	13.30ax
May	13.00	13.55	12.95	13.55
CLEAR BELLIES—				
September	12.72½	13.00	12.72½	13.00 b
October	12.70	13.15	12.70	13.15
SHORT RIBS—				
September	11.70	11.80	11.50	11.65
October	11.65	11.90	11.65	11.80

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
August	....	.....	.....	13.17½b
September	13.15	13.20	13.07½	13.12½-15b
October	13.12½-15	13.22½	13.05	13.15-17½b
November	13.22½	13.27½-30	13.15	13.22½b
December	13.15	13.25	13.10	13.20 b
January	13.40-45	13.50	13.27½	13.32½-35b
May	13.70	13.70	13.47½	13.55 b
CLEAR BELLIES—				
September	13.07½	13.10	13.05	13.05ax
October	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20ax
SHORT RIBS—				
September	....	.....	.....	11.65 n
October	....	.....	.....	11.80 n

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
August	....	.....	.....	13.50 n
September	13.10	13.47½	13.10	13.45ax
October	13.10	13.50	13.10	13.45
November	13.20	13.50	13.20	13.47½b
December	13.50	13.50	13.42½	13.42½b
January	13.30	13.65	13.30	13.55
May	13.55	13.82½	13.55	13.70 b
CLEAR BELLIES—				
September	13.10	13.22½	13.10	13.22½b
October	13.20	13.35	13.20	13.35 b
SHORT RIBS—				
September	11.92½	12.00	11.92½	12.00
October	....	.....	.....	12.02½b

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September	13.62½	13.70-72½	13.60	13.67½b
October	13.55-60	13.70-72½	13.55	13.70ax
November	13.70	13.70	13.60	13.67½b
December	13.62½	13.65	13.57½	13.62½b
January	13.65-70	13.82½	13.65	13.75 b
May	13.85	13.95	13.80	13.90 b
CLEAR BELLIES—				
September	13.30	13.37½	13.30	13.37½
October	13.45	13.47½	13.42½	13.47½
SHORT RIBS—				
September	....	.....	.....	12.12½b
October	12.22½	12.30	12.22½	12.30

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Aug.	13.80	13.80	13.75	13.75 b
Sept.	13.50	13.67½	13.50	13.67½ b
Oct.	13.70	13.70	13.50	13.65-67½
Nov.	13.65	13.67½	13.60	13.65 b
Dec.	13.62½	13.65	13.52½	13.60 b
Jan.	13.80-85	13.85	13.65	13.72½ b
May	13.82½	13.90	13.80	13.85
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Sept.	13.25	13.25	13.20	13.20 ax
Oct.	13.40	13.40	13.35	13.35
SHORT RIBS—				
Sept.	13.15	13.15	12.05	12.10 b
Oct.	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, August 28, 1924, with comparisons, follows:

	Week ending Aug. 28.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1923.
Armour & Co.	9,658	8,400	11,900
Anglo-Amer. Pro. Co.	6,246	2,913	7,900
Swift & Co.	13,185	10,605	14,400
G. H. Hammond Co.	7,174	5,719	9,444
Morris & Co.	11,193	9,057	14,200
Wilson & Co.	6,283	9,350	9,700
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	6,801	6,943	6,400
Western Pkg. & Pro. Co.	10,100	9,300	8,900
Roberts & Oake	4,085	4,698	5,600
Miller & Hart	4,154	3,466	3,900
Independent Packing Co.	6,948	6,241	3,600
Brennan Packing Co.	8,050	7,294	6,900
Agar Packing Co.	1,198	1,012	500
Total	95,075	85,007	102,400

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	20	15
Rib roast, light end	40	30	20
Chuck roast	20	20	16
Steaks, round	40	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	48	40	25
Steaks, porterhouse	55	40	25
Steaks, flank	28	25	18
Beef stew, chuck	18	15	12½
Corned briskets, boneless	24	22	18
Corned plates	16	12	10
Corned rumps, boneless	25	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	35	21
Legs	40	28
Stews	12½	13
Chops, Shoulder	24	20
Chops, rib and loin	50	..

Mutton.

Legs	26	..
Stew	12½	..
Shoulders	29	..
Chops, rib and loin	35	..

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg	@30
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg	25 @27
Loins, whole, 12@14 avg	22 @24
Loins, whole, 14 and over	11 @18
Chops	30 @35
Shoulders	@16
Butts	@22
Spareribs	@13
Hocks	@12
Leaf lard, unrendered	@15

Veal.

Hindquarters	@35
Forequarters	12 @18
Legs	35 @45
Breasts	14 @18
Shoulders	14 @22
Cutlets	@50
Rib and loin chops	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 6
Shop fat	@ 3
Bones, per 100 lbs.	@50
Calf skins	@16
Kips	@13
Deacons	@12

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Double refined saltpetre, gran., L. C. L.	6½	6¾
Crystals	7½	7¾
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads	4¼	4½
Less than carloads, granulated	4½	4¾
Crystals	5¼	5½
Kegs, 100@130 lbs., 1c more.		
Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls.	9	8½
Crystal to powdered, in bbls., in 5-ton lots or more	9¼	9¾
In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots	9½	10
Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls.	5	4¾
In ton lots, gran. or powdered, in bbls.	5¼	5
Salt—		
Granulated, car lots, per ton f. o. b., Chicago, bulk		$ 8.80
Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago, bulk		9.80
Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago		7.60
Sugar—		
Raw Sugar, 96 basis		@5.58
Second sugar, 90 basis		@5.00
Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert		@30
Standard, granulated, f. o. b. refinery (net)		@7.00
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b., New Orleans (less 2%)		@6.75
White clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net)		@ 6½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending Aug 30.	Cor. week 1923.
Prime native steers	18 @19	17 @18½
Good native steers	16 @17	15 @16½
Medium steers	13 @15	13½@15
Heifers, good	13 @18	13 @16
Cows	7 @11	8 @12
Hind quarters, choice	@24	@24
Fore quarters, choice	@13	@13

Beef Cuts.

Steers Loins, No. 1	@36	@39
Steer Loins, No. 2	@33	@36
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@45	@52
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@40	@46
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@27	@30
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	@26	@29
Cow Loins	15@25	10 @28
Cow Short Loins	24 @34	18 @35
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@19	12 @20
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@25	@28
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@23	@27
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@23	@22
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@18	@18
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10	@ 9
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@17	@18½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@16½	@18
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12	@12½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11	@11½
Cow Rounds	@14	10 @15
Cow Chucks	@ 9	7 @ 9
Steer Plates	@11	@ 8½
Medium Plates	@10	@ 8
Briskets, No. 1	@18	@16
Briskets, No. 2	@14	@12
Steer Navel Ends	@ 6½	@ 5½
Cow Navel Ends	@ 5	4½@ 5
Fore Shanks	@ 5	@ 5½
Hind Shanks	@ 5	@ 4½
Rolls	@20	18 @22
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless	@60	@75
Strip Loins, No. 2	@50	@65
Strip Loins, No. 3	@35	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 1	@30	@34
Sirloin Butts, No. 2	@20	@28
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	@18	@18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@70	@75
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@60	@65
Rump Butts	@17	@17
Flank Steaks	@17	@17
Boneless Chucks	@10	@ 8½
Shoulder Clods	@15	@13
Hanging Tenderloins	@10	@ 8

Beef Products.

Brains, per lb	7 @ 8	7 @ 8
Hearts	@ 6	5 @ 6
Tongues	29 @30	29 @30
Sweetbreads	38 @42	36 @38
Ox-Tail, per lb	5 @ 8	6 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 6½	@ 6½
Livers	8 @ 9	6 @ 8
Kidneys, per lb	@ 8	6½@ 9

Veal.

Choice Carcass	20 @21	20 @21
Good Carcass	18 @19	17 @19
Good Saddles	@28	28 @30
Good Backs	8 @12	10 @14
Medium Backs	5 @ 8	6 @ 7

Veal Product.

Brains, each	8 @ 9	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads	52 @60	52 @58
Calf Livers	31 @32	30 @32

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	26 @27	29 @30
Medium Lambs	23 @24	@29
Choice Saddles	@30	@33
Medium Saddles	@28	@30
Choice Fores	@22	@26
Medium Fores	@20	@23
Lamb Fries, per lb	31 @32	30 @31
Lamb Tongues, each	@13	@13
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	@25	@25

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	7 @ 8	@12
Light Sheep	@16	@18
Heavy Saddles	@12	@15
Light Saddles	@18	@22
Heavy Fores	@ 8	@ 9
Light Fores	@12	@16
Mutton Legs	@20	@23
Mutton Loins	@18	@18
Mutton Stew	@ 7	@10
Sheep Tongues, each	@13	@13
Sheep Heads, each	@10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@15	@14
Pork Loins, 8@10 lbs. avg.	@24	@28
Leaf Lard	@15½	@11½
Tenderloin	@55	@50
Spare Ribs	@ 9½	@ 8½
Butts	@18	@14
Hocks	@12	@ 9
Trimmings	@13½	@ 8½
Extra lean trimmings	@15	@11
Tails	@ 7½	@ 6½
Snouts	@ 5	@ 5½
Pigs' Feet	@ 4½	@ 4½
Pigs' Heads	@ 5	@ 5
Blade Bones	@ 7	@ 7
Blade Meat	@11½	@11½
Cheek Meat	@10	@ 7
Hog Livers, per lb	@ 5	@ 4½
Neck Bones	@ 4	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@14	10½@11½
Pork Hearts	@ 5	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb	@ 4½	@ 4½
Pork Tongues	@13½	@17½
Slip Bones	@ 9	@ 9
Tail Bones	@ 9	@ 9
Brains	@10	@ 9
Back Fat	@11½	@11½
Hams	@21	@19
Calas	@14	@11
Bellies	@17	@20

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. carton	@24
Country style sausage, fresh, in link	@16
Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk	@15
Country style sausage, smoked	@18
Mixed sausage, fresh	@14
Frankfurts in pork casings	@14
Frankfurts in sheep casings	@17
Bologna in beef bungs, choice	@15½
Bologna in beef middles, choice	@15
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice	@14½
Liver sausage in hog bungs	@17
Liver sausage in beef rounds	@11
Head cheese	@12
New England luncheon specialty	@22
Liberty luncheon specialty	@18
Minced luncheon specialty	@14½
Tongue sausage	@21
Blood sausage	@15½
Polish sausage	@15
Souse	@14½

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	@46
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs	@15½
Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles	@15½
Thuringer Cervelat	@21
Farmer	@25
Holsteiner	@23
B. C. Salami, choice	@43
Milano Salami, choice, in hog bungs	@42
B. C. Salami, new condition	@21
Frisses, choice, in hog middles	@37
Genoa style Salami	@51
Peperoni	@30
Mortadella, new condition	@21
Capicolli	@47
Italian style hams	@36
Virginia style hams	@38

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate	6.25
Large tins, 1 to crate	7.00
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate	7.50
Large tins, 1 to crate	8.50
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate	8.00
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 t ocrate	6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate	7.50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

Beef rounds, domestic, 180 sets, per tierce, per set	@19
Beef rounds, export, 225 sets, per tierce, per set	@22½
Beef middles, 110 sets, per tierce, per set	@85
Beef bungs, No. 1, 400 pieces, per tierce, per piece	@28
Beef bungs, No. 2, 400 pieces, per tierce, per piece	@18
Beef weasands, No. 1, per piece	@17
Beef weasands, No. 2, per piece	@08
Beef bladders, small, per doz	@1.00
Beef bladders, medium, per doz	@1.70
Beef bladders, large, per doz	@1.70
Hog casings, medium, f. o. s., per lb	@0.90
Hog casings, extra narrow, selected, per lb. .f. o. s	@2.00
Hog middles, without cap, per set	@16
Hog middles, with cap, per set	@18
Hog bungs, export	@22
Hog bungs, large, prime	@15
Hob bungs, medium	@ 8
Hog bungs, small, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS.

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl	14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl	16.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl	15.50
Pork tongues, 200-lb. bbl	53.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl	48.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl	57.00

CANNED MEATS.

	No. ½.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef	2.40	$ 2.35	$ 4.00	$16.00
Roast beef	2.40	2.35	4.50	15.00
Roast mutton	....	2.40	4.75	16.50
Sliced dried beef	1.85	4.00	....	....
Ox tongue, whole	....	....	17.50	56.00
Lunch tongue	2.85	4.70	9.50	34.50
Corned beef hash	1.50	2.75	4.25	....
Hamburger steaks with onions	1.50	2.25	4.25	....
Vienna style sausage	1.15	2.25	4.15	....
Veal loaf, medium size	2.00	....	....	....
Chili con carne with, or without, beans	....	1.25	....	....
Potted meats	.80	....	....	....

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork, regular	27.00
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces	28.00
Family bac kpork, 35 to 45 pieces	28.50
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces	28.00
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces	24.00
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces	23.75
Bean pork	21.75
Brisket pork	21.75
Plate beef	18.50
Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels	19.50

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	$1.62½@1.70
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.82½@1.85
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.82½@1.85
Red oak lard tierces	2.45@2.50
White oak lard tierces	2.65@2.70
White oak ham tierces	@3.00

BUTTERINE.

Solid—30-60 lb. tubs, f.o.b. Chicago	@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1-lb.	@24
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	@23½
Shortenings, 30@60 lbs. tubs	@17
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@21½

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears	@12¼
Extra short ribs	@12¼
Short clear middles, 60-lb. avg	@12½
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.	@13¾
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.	@13¼
Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs.	@13¼
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.	@13¼
Rib bellies, 25@30 lbs.	@13¼
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.	@11½
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.	@11¾
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.	@12¼
Regular plates	@10½
Butts	@10½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.	@26
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.	@27½
Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs.	22½@22¾
Picnics, 6@8 lbs.	@15
Standard bacon, 8@12 lbs.	23½@24½
Standard bacon, 4-8 lbs.	25 @25½
Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.	@23
Standard bacon strips, 6@7 lbs.	@23½
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off, smoked	@36½
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off	@37
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, surplus fat off	@38
Picnics, skin on, surplus fat off smoked	@20
Picnics, skinned surplus fat off, smoked	@21
Loin roll	@36

ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil	16¼@16¾
Extra winter strained lard	14 @14½
Extra lard oil	13 @13½
Extra No. 1 lard	11½@12
No. 1 lard oil	11 @11½
No. 2 lard oil	10¾@11¼
Pure neatsfoot oil	14¼@14½
Extra neatsfoot oil	11½@12
No. 1 neatsfoot oil	11 @11½
Acidless tallow oil	12 @12½

FERTILIZERS.

Ground, dried blood	3.90@ 4.00
Hoofmeal	3.00@ 3.25
Ground tankage, 11 to 12%	3.00@ 3.25
Ground tangage, 6 to 10%	2.50@2.90
Crushed and unground tankage	2.00@ 2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00@27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00@20.00
Unground steamed bone	14.00@16.00
Unground bone tankage	12.00@14.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 horns, 75 lb. average	$250.00@300.00
No. 2 horns, 40 lb. average	200.00@210.00
No. 3 horns	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black and striped	35.00@ 40.00
Hoofs, white	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, heavies	115.00@125.00
Round shin bones, lights and med.	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, heavies	70.00@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, lights and med.	55.00@ 60.00
Thigh bones, heavies	85.00@ 90.00
Thigh bones, lights and med.	75.00@ 80.00
Buttock bones	50.00@ 55.00

Note—These quotations apply to No. 1 product, which must be assorted, free from grease spots and cracks, hard and clean, uniform as to cut and weight. Packed in double bags and carload lots. Quotations on unselected stock will be found in "Packinghouse By-Products Markets" reports on another page.

LARD (Unrefined).

Prime, steam, cash tierces	@13.60
Prime, steam, loose	@13.45
Leaf, raw	@13.50
Neutral lard	@16.75

LARD (Refined).

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb.	@14.75
Pure lard, tierces	@15.00
Compound	@16.75

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra	16 @16¼
Oleo stock	15 @16
Prime No. 1, oleo oil	14¾@15
Prime, No. 2 oleo oil	14 @14¼
No. 3 oleo oil	12¾@13
Prime oleo stearine, edible	16 @16¼

TALLOWS AND GREASES.

Edible tallow, under 2% acid, 45 titre	11½@11¾
Fancy tallow, under 2% acid, 43 titre	@ 9¾
No. 1 tallow, basis 10% f.f.a., 42@43 titre	8¼@ 8½
No. 2 tallow, basis 40% f.f.a., 40 titre	6½@ 6¾
Choice white grease, max, 4% acid, loose Chicago	10¼@10½
B-White grease, max., 5% acid	8¼@ 8½
Yellow grease, 12-15 f.f.a.	7¾@ 8¼
Brown grease, 40 f.f.a.	6½@ 6¾

VEGETABLE OILS.

Crude cotton seed oil—in tanks f.o.b. Valley points	9½@ 9¾
White, deodorized, in brls., c.a.f. Chicago	15½@15¾
Yellow deodorized, in brls.	15¼@15½
Soap stock, 50% f.f.a. basis, f.o.b. mills	2½@ 2¾
Corn oil in tanks, f.o.b. mills	11¾ 12
Soya bean oil, sellers tank f,o.b. coast nom.	@10½
Cocoanut oil, sellers tank, f.o.b. coast	9 @ 9¾
Refined in brls., c.a.f. Chicago	11¾@12

Retail Section

How to Run a Retail Meat Market

How to Figure Profit and Loss and Apply Results to Determine Margin

The retail meat trade was greatly benefited when Dr. Horace Secrist of Northwestern University began his study of retail meat market costs and expenses. Meat dealers all over the country were interested in his reports, which were issued once a month. Recently his final report, greatly enlarged and very comprehensive, was released for publication, and has been running serially in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER for several weeks.

The first installment, printed June 28, summarized the work briefly. The second, in the issue of July 5, told where and how the reports were received and took up the subject of sales and costs of merchandise sold. The third, in the issue of July 12, discussed gross margins. The fourth, printed July 19, outlined the experiences of individual stores with high and low gross margins. The fifth, in the July 26 issue, discussed total expense. The sixth, in the issue of August 2, took up the question of operating expenses. The seventh, printed August 16, covered the subject of wages, while the eighth, in the August 23 issue, took up the question of rent.

The ninth installment, printed herewith, takes up profit and loss and their relation to margins.

This report—invaluable to every retailer who wants to be a better business man—may be had at once in complete form for $1.00, upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Particulars are given elsewhere on this page.

Expenses, Profits and Losses in Retail Meat Stores

By Horace Secrist

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the ninth installment of "Expenses, Profits and Losses in Retail Meat Stores," by Horace Secrist, Director of the Bureau of Business Research of Northwestern University. It presents and analyzes the results of a study of costs, expenses, profits or losses in retailing meats, undertaken by the Bureau of Business Research and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation.

The study was undertaken in consequence of representations made by the National Association of Meat Councils to the two agencies mentioned. In these representations the need for such a study was pointed out.]

Turnover of Merchandise

TURNOVER DEFINED AND EXPLAINED.

The turnover of merchandise is generally expressed as a rate, such rate indicating the number of times during a given period a merchant sells out his stock. It is secured as follows:

To the amount of the inventory at cost price at the beginning of a period is

added

the amount of the purchases at cost during the period, and from this is

subtracted

the amount of the inventory at cost price at the close of the period. The result of these operations gives the *cost of the merchandise sold* during the period. This amount is then

divided

by the average amount of the inventories at cost price at the beginning and at the end of the period. The result is the number of times the stock is turned during the period in question.

HOW RAPIDLY ON THE AVERAGE IS STOCK TURNED IN RETAIL MEAT STORES?

The answer to this question depends among other things on:

1. The kinds of meat sold.
2. The class of trade.
3. The methods, frequency, and amounts of purchases.
4. The size of the store—that is, the volume of sales.

Without attempting to estimate separately the effect of each of these factors on the rapidity of turnover, the general results of our analysis are as follows:

1. The most common rates for all stores in the three cities are from 5 to 7 times in 4 weeks. This means that stock on the average is turned once every 3.4 to 4.8 days. The most common rates in the three cities are as follows:

Chicago, once every 3.7 to 5.3 days.
Cleveland, once every 3.2 to 4.4 days.
New York, once every 4.0 to 5.5 days.

The differences in the rates in the three cities are small, and are probably due to the difference in the size of the shops, the kinds of meat handled, etc. No *fundamental differences* for the same type and grade of shop in the three cities are apparent.

2. The larger the shop—that is, the greater the volume of sales—the faster on the average is stock turned. The differences, however, may be due quite as much to variations in the management, the class of trade, etc., as to the volume of business. When stores are classified as to size alone, the *most common* rates are as follows in the three cities combined:

In one-man stores, once every 3.7 to 5.3 days.
In two-man stores, once every 3.2 to 4.4 days.
In three-man stores, once every 2.7 to 3.4 days.
In four-man or larger stores, once every 2.7 to 3.4 days.

In the different sized shops, the *middle* 50 *per cent,* of the *turns* are made as follows:

In one-man stores, once every 3.5 to 5.7 days.
In two-man stores, once every 2.4 to 4.8 days.
In three-man stores, once every 2.2 to 3.5 days.
In four-man or larger stores, once every 2.2 to 4.1 days.

Profits and Losses

HOW PROFIT OR LOSS IS FIGURED

The profit earned or loss sustained by a store is expressed in what follows as a per cent of sales, or as so many cents on each dollar of sales. It is in the nature of a trading profit or loss on the merchant's business over and above his wages taken out or allowed him because of his own activity in managing a store.

In determining it in the merchant's accounts, interest paid or received on money used in the business is counted as an expense or income, as the case may be, and deducted from or added to net trading profit—the difference between operating expense and gross margin—rather than being counted as a trading operating expense. Interest on owned capital has not been deducted from net trading profit.

Therefore, the net profit figures discussed below are larger than true net profit by an amount equivalent to normal interest on average capital owned. The necessary data for computing such an interest item are not available.

WHAT IS THE AMOUNT OF PROFIT OR LOSS ON SALES MADE BY RETAIL MEAT DEALERS?

The Difficulty of Determining Profits or Losses—To answer this question is difficult. If *all* stores are considered, one result is secured; if only those making a

profit are included, another figure is obtained. Moreover, stores which made a profit *when the whole year is considered,* did not necessarily make a profit each month (4 weeks' period).

Indeed, these stores may have lost money for a greater or lesser number of months during the year. On the other hand, those which suffered losses *when the entire year* is used as a basis for calculation may have made satisfactory profits during a single month or even for a number of months.

Two time intervals for calculating the rates of profit or loss on sales have accordingly been used. *First,* the entire year, or such portion of it—not less than 3 months (4 weeks' periods)—for which data are available; and *second,* a single 4 weeks' interval.

The two methods give somewhat different results. To use both length of periods, however, makes it possible to utilize *all* of the information available and permits two types of analyses to be made.

The meaning of Profits or Losses—Net profit or *loss* is the difference between operating expenses and gross margins, plus or minus miscellaneous income or expense.

Net trading profit or loss, on the other hand, is the difference between operating expense and gross margin. The net miscellaneous income or expense in most retail meat stores is negligible. If the same stores are considered for the same periods, net profit or loss is practically the same as net trading profit or loss.

In the following statement of profits and of loss, *net profit* is used when periods longer than one month are considered. When monthly (4 weeks') periods are used, comparisons are made between total expenses and gross margins—the miscellaneous item being ignored—the amount being the net trading profit.

The Amounts of Net Profit or Loss—The average rate of *net* profit made by meat stores in the three cities studied during the year, March, 1923, to March, 1924, is 3.42 per cent of sales. Both those making a profit and those suffering a loss are included in this figure. For those *making a profit,* the average rate was 5.00; and for *those suffering a loss,* 3.56 per cent of sales. On the basis of this classification, 71 per cent of the stores made a net profit and 29 per cent made a net loss.

The average net profit for the Chicago and Cleveland stores—all considered—is approximately 4 per cent of sales. Those *making profits* received about 4 per cent, and those *suffering loss,* lost about 3 per cent on their sales. The losses seem to have been larger for the loss stores, and the profits smaller for the profit stores in New York than in the other cities. *But taking all the stores as a whole, they received approximately 3.5 per cent on their sales. Seven out of 10 made a profit, and 3 out of 10 made a loss.*

The Amounts of Net Training Profit or Loss—The average amount of *net trading* profit or loss is the difference between the gross margin and the total operating expense. For all of the stores in the three cities combined, when the monthly periods are used, the average amount is 2.7 per cent of sales.

In 64 per cent of the periods, profits were made; in 26 per cent, losses were suffered, and in 10 per cent of the months, the stores broke even or made a negligible profit or loss. For stores of different sizes (ignoring the less-than-one-man shops—consistent losers), the net trading profit is as follows:

For one-man shops, a loss of .1 per cent of sales.

For two-man shops, a profit of 2.8 per cent of sales.

For three-man shops, a profit of 4.0 per cent of sales.

For four-man or larger shops, a profit of 5.0 per cent of sales.

This means that, on the whole, one-man shops lose money. Profits are made by those which have greater volume, the per cent on sales increasing as the volume of sales increases.

The *net trading profits* on sales of the stores *making such profits* averaged for the different periods as follows:

For one-man shops, 5.0 per cent of sales.

For two-man shops, 6.2 per cent of sales.

For three-man shops, 6.8 per cent of sales.

For four-man or larger shops, 6.0 per cent of sales.

The *net trading losses* on sales of the stores *suffering such losses* averaged for the different periods thus:

For one-man shops, 5.3 per cent of sales.

For two-man shops, 6.1 per cent of sales.

For three-man shops, 4.6 per cent of sales.

For four-man or larger shops, 7.3 per cent of sales.

(To be continued.)

See Pages 64 and 65 for Classified Advertisements

New York Section

Miss Ethel Laucks of A. Fink & Sons, Newark, N. J., has just returned from a vacation spent in Asbury Park.

Sol Marx of the firm of Berliner & Marx, West Washington Market and West 14th St., with Mrs. Marx, is sojourning in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gerard with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bacharach of the Bronx will motor up to the Catskills for the Labor Day holidays.

Louis Goldstein of Ye Olde New York Branch with Mrs. Goldstein will spend the Labor Day vacation in a motor trip to Milford, Conn.

C. H. Kane, construction department, Chicago, and George Baxter, head of the beef department, St. Joseph, Swift & Company, were visitors to the city this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending August 23rd, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.00 cents to 19.00 cents per pound, and averaged 15.02 cents per pound.

Charles Hembdt, president Washington Heights Branch, U. M. B. A., with Mrs. Hembdt and their three daughters will celebrate the Labor holidays by a motor trip to Ashokan Dam in the Catskills.

In the monthly bulletin of the National Butchers & Packers Supply Association, Secretary Pfeiffer states that a Board of Directors' meeting is contemplated in the near future for the purpose of laying plans for the annual meeting in January and to dispose of routine matters.

Following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 23, 1924: Meat—Manhattan, 1,400 lbs.; Brooklyn, 77 lbs.; Queens, 7 lbs.; total 1,484 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 12 lbs.; Brooklyn, 891 lbs.; total, 903 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 1,152 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 1,177 lbs.

With the end of summer in sight, the Bronx Branch of the United Master Butchers of America is preparing for a strenuous season. The fall activities will commence with a monster open meeting on September 10th. There will be a big demonstration of the Bee Bee Machine and there will be a number of speakers. E. Carns will speak on co-operative buying. The official demonstrator will be Jules Schoenback, who is now representing Charles Gachot, who will supply the meat for the demonstration. The object of the meeting is to show non-members the advantages to be gained by membership in the United Master Butchers of America.

The meeting of the Washington Heights Branch, United Master Butchers of America, on Monday evening was given over almost entirely to the report of the national convention of the United Master Butchers of America at Chicago August 4—7th. The report was made in detail by the president, Charles Hembdt, and was well received. In connection with the subject of wholesalers retailing which had been taken up at the national convention and a special committee appointed to confer with the packers, a letter was received from national secretary John Kotal enclosing a copy of an order issued by J. W. Casey to all branch house managers and superintendents to see that no wholesaling to families, small restaurants and boarding houses was done in branch houses and if it was found that employees were buying for friends, selling to the employees should also be discontinued. Mr. Casey pointed out that in the matter of large restaurants the retailers realized that if they could not be supplied by the local branch houses they would buy outside the city. This order was issued in the interest of creating better feeling between the retailer and wholesaler, and a continuance of harmony since branch house selling seemed to be the chief difficulty. The letter was received with considerable satisfaction as giving evidence of headway and that the problem would be settled. The Branch has decided to raise the annual dues and notice to that effect is being sent to the members. Messrs. Fred Hirsch and Rudolph Schumacher of the Bronx Branch were visitors.

DEALER COOPERATION HELPS.

The value of cooperation among retail meat dealers was strongly demonstrated at a recent meeting of Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master Butchers of America.

A member purchased a box of chickens, and upon receipt found a considerable discrepancy in weight which had been brought about by trickery. These birds had been purchased originally from a responsible and honest-weight packer, but the jobber, or someone in his employ, had marked each box of chickens up one pound in weight. In the bottom of each box was a ticket giving the original net weight, which was one pound less than the net weight indicated on the box.

The association turned the matter over to the legal department to ascertain who are guilty and to see that the case is prosecuted.

Retailers are now making every effort to patronize the packers who are endeavoring to give honest weight. Whenever instances of this sort occur, showing bad faith upon the part of the jobber, it is the intention of the association to fix the responsibility for such bad faith where it belongs.

Proper cooperation of this sort, between dealers themselves, and between dealers and wholesalers and packers, will do much to eliminate unfair practices. By bringing a matter of this kind to the attention of the branch, where action could be taken as a unit, the results secured will be greater than if an individual retailer attempted to push the case himself.

At this meeting George Kirschbaum, one of the five brothers who have for the past thirty years have been members of the Master Butchers Association, was made an honorary member upon the submission of his resignation, due to his retiring from business.

A letter from the National Secretary, John A. Kotal, was read in which he outlined the policy of the packers toward the wholesaler retailing problem. Mr. Kotal inclosed a letter which has been directed to all the branch houses of the members of the Institute of American Meat Packers, expressing in unmistakable terms their demand upon branch house managers to discontinue making retail sales to restaurants, boarding houses, individuals, etc.

This letter was received with great satisfaction by the members, as the biggest bone of contention between the wholesaler and retailer today is the persistent violation of this principle of business ethics. This order is the direct result of a special committee appointed to work on this matter at the recent national convention with the efforts to smooth out this one big kink between the two phases of the industry.

A delegation of four from the Czecho-Slovakia Branch, which was recently organized into the New York State Association, were present. The affiliation of this organization with the New York State Association bids fair to become an important part of Master Butcher activities throughout the state. Their initiation into the state organization will be held early in September.

The meeting was also addressed by Johah J. Goldstein, who spoke in the interest of the Jewish Federation Drive for support of Jewish Charities. Mr. Goldstein outlined the methods used by the Jewish Federation for supporting the unfortunate. The Branch is extending their co-operation in lining up members for the assistance of this drive.

FENSKE'S MESSAGE TO DEALERS

Al H. Fenske, who was re-elected president of the United Master Butchers of America at the recent convention in Chicago, sends the following message to retailers. It is to the point and touches briefly upon the sore spot of the retailers, the question of the wholesale retailing. He also urges the formation of additional locals in all cities.

His message is as follows:

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the United Master Butchers' Association being over. I take pride in saying it was the largest and most successful convention ever held. With the harmony that prevailed between the different branches of the meat industry, and with the wonderful assistance we are receiving from the Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., and Northwestern University, I can see no reason why we cannot have a larger and even more educational convention at Omaha, Neb., next year.

If every retail meat dealer would realize the vast benefits he has derived from the topics taken up at out last convention, he would not hesitate to see the need of a local or state association.

I cannot help but mention at this time, one grievance the retailers throughout the United States had: That of the wholesalers retailing. It was very gratifying to those attending to hear the report of the committee of representatives of the packers and retailers that the packers would discontinue retailing at once. And that every branch manager would be advised to this effect.

If you have no local in your city and think there is a need of one, don't hesitate to notify our national secretary. He will be only too glad to give you all the assistance necessary.

Again thanking all retail meat dealers for the wonderful support given the national organization during the past year.

Fraternally yours,

AL. H. FENSKE, President.

HE READS HIS TRADE PAPER.

Henry Fischer, pork and beef packer of Louisville, Ky., stopped in New York the latter part of last week while on an automobile vacation tour. Mr. Fischer, with his wife, left Louisville some few weeks ago and stopped at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other interesting points before coming to New York City. From here they will visit Albany, Schenectady, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Erie and then home. Mr. Fischer's 23-year-old son is in charge of the business during his absence.

Not only does Mr. Fischer read THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER carefully, but the greater number of his employees are also individual subscribers. Mr. Fischer feels that the successful packer of to-morrow is the man who is keeping up to date by reading such instructive articles as those appearing in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. C. Riley has sold his meat market in Corvallis, Ore., to Sedwick Brothers.

A new meat market has been opened at Bucoda, Wash., by the Lee Morgan Grocery Company.

Fred Geck is soon to open a new meat market at 6410 Phinney avenue, Seattle, Wash.

George Markam has sold his meat market in Chehalis, Wash., to the Winlock Market.

The Ranier Meat Company in Rainier, Ore., has been sold to Brady & Frick.

The Ko Co Markets have been incorporated in Yonkers, N. Y., with a capital stock of $50,000 by C. Rothenberg, B. S. Fox and W. E. Rubin.

Henry Lorge has sold his meat market in Wynot, Nebr., to John Rex.

A new meat market has been opened in Sharon, Pa., by Norman A. Kuhn.

A. B. Curfman has purchased the Henry Meat Market in Bryant, Ill.

Spears & Warren have purchased the Oliver Grocery and Meat Market in Attica, Ind.

J. P. Larsen & Son have sold their market in Belmond, Ia., to H. F. Peterson.

F. A. Porter has sold his meat market in Birmanwood, Wis., to Frank Lyons.

George Weske has purchased the Henry Fayr Market in Hinckley, Minn.

Paul Dallmann has bought the meat market in Kennan, Wis.

A. H. Anderson & Son have sold their meat market in Conde, S. D., to Nick Bowman.

A new meat market has been opened in Clarinda, Ia., by L. E. Nelson.

Floyd Coon has sold a half interest in his meat market in Estherville, Ia., to C. F. Carpenter.

Nick Brehm has sold his meat department in the Star Grocery in Havelock, Nebr., to C. N. Calkins.

Nels Verdun is soon to open a new meat market in Pomeroy, Ia.

C. W. Johnson has taken over the meat department in Epp's Store in Bradshaw, Nebr.

Ralph and Richard Carpenter have sold their meat market and grocery in Shelbyville, Ill., to R. W. Taylor.

A new meat market has been opened in Sheldon, Ill., by Melvin Hanger.

A new meat market has been opened in Blue Ridge, Ind., by W. N. Handerson.

M. L. Myers has sold his meat market and grocery in Biggsville, Ill., to A. A. Musser.

A new meat market is soon to be opened in Pine Bluff, Ark., by Gordon H. Parnell.

A ready-to-serve meat market has been opened at 2814 Troost street, Kansas City, Mo.

A new meat market has been opened in Waxahachie, Tex., by Parker and Youngblood.

J. H. Watford has opened a new meat market in Mart, Tex.

A new meat market has been opened in Paintsville, Ky., by Callihan Brothers.

Nutt & Sickler have added a meat department to their grocery in Waverly, Kans.

The Granbury Meat Market in Caddo, Tex., was recently destroyed by fire.

A new meat market has been opened in Craig, Mo., by R. W. Thwing.

A new meat market has been opened at 334 North Blake street, Indianapolis, Ind., by Samuel Salensky.

Claude Comer has opened a meat market at 2940 Elmira street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A new meat market has been opened in Grove City, Pa., by Norman A. Kuhn.

Hall Brothers have opened a new meat market in Fairmont, W. Va.

Harry Nessel has purchased the Cash Meat Market in Bushnell, Ill.

A new meat market has been opened in Newcastle, Ind., by O. E. Ellison.

PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending August 23, 1924:

Western dressed meats:	Week ending Aug. 23.	Previous week.	Cor. week 1923.
Steers, carcasses	2,757	3,252	2,551
Cows, carcasses	274	640	514
Cows, carcasses	266	177	310
Bulls, carcasses	1,782	1,885	1,456
Veal, carcasses	6,516	7,564	4,421
Lambs, carcasses	1,862	1,347	852
Mutton, carcasses	328,807	279,971	446,379
Local slaughters:			
Cattle	2,022	1,895	2,165
Calves	2,624	2,506	1,800
Hogs	14,474	13,412	18,153
Sheep	6,475	6,001	8,110

NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending August 23, 1924, with comparisons, as follows:

Western dressed meats:	Week ending Aug. 23.	Previous week.	Cor. week 1923.
Steers, carcasses	7,904	8,072½	8,074
Cows, carcasses	952½	1,062	709
Bulls, carcasses	370	532	217
Veal, carcasses	10,219	7,663	9,700
Hogs and pigs	...	...	1,288
Lambs, carcasses	17,261	20,280	14,118
Mutton, carcasses	5,673	3,798	3,114
Beef cuts, lbs.	146,125	86,972	197,424
Pork cuts, lbs.	733,293	612,520	972,369
Local slaughters:			
Cattle	10,608	10,972	9,699
Calves	16,130	14,205	13,305
Hogs	37,863	38,309	46,156
Sheep	52,939	44,489	51,668

BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughters under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending August 23, 1924, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	Week ending Aug. 23.	Previous week.	Cor. week 1923.
Steers, carcasses	3,332	2,907	2,925
Cows, carcasses	1,046	1,068	778
Bulls, carcasses	56	45	198
Veals, carcasses	1,110	1,123	849
Lambs, carcasses	12,340	11,766	9,971
Mutton, carcasses	201	348	287
Pork, lbs.	332,047	289,409	285,334
Local slaughters.			
Cattle	1,308	1,351	1,589
Calves	1,587	1,849	1,786
Hogs	12,763	9,247	17,333
Sheep	5,332	7,615	8,541

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, August 28, 1924.

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	$17.50@19.00	$14.50@15.00	$17.50@19.00	$17.50@19.00
Good	16.50@17.50	14.00@14.50	14.50@16.50	16.00@17.00
Medium	13.50@16.00	10.50@13.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@15.00
Common	8.50@12.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	9.00@12.00
Cows:				
Good	12.00@14.00	....	....	10.00@11.00
Medium	9.50@12.00	9.50@10.00	10.00@12.00	9.00@10.00
Common	7.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
BULLS:				
Good	....	....	....	....
Medium	....	....	9.00@	....
Common	7.50@ 8.00	....	7.00@ 8.00	....
Fresh Veal*—				
Choice	18.50@21.00	....	21.00@24.00	20.00
Good	16.00@17.50	....	17.00@20.00	17.00@19.00
Medium	13.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	13.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
Common	9.50@13.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@12.00	12.00@14.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice	25.00@26.50	27.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	26.00@28.00
Good	22.50@24.50	26.00@27.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	17.50@21.50	22.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	21.00@24.00
Common	13.00@17.00	15.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	15.00@20.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	....	23.00@24.00	....	....
Medium	....	22.00@23.00	....	....
Common	....	....	....	....
MUTTON:				
Good	13.50@14.50	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	....
Medium	9.00@12.50	10.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	11.00@13.00
Common	7.00@ 9.50	7.00@10.00	6.00@ 9.00	9.00@10.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	23.00@24.00	24.00@26.00	24.00@27.00	22.00@26.00
10-12 lb. average	20.00@22.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@24.00
12-14 lb. average	16.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	19.00@21.00	15.00@18.00
14-16 lb. average	13.00@14.50	15.00@16.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
16 lbs. over	12.50@13.00	13.50@15.00	14.00@17.00	13.00@16.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	13.00@14.00	....	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	11.00@12.00	13.50@14.00	....	....
6-8 lb. average	10.00@11.00	13.00@13.50	11.50@12.00	....
BUTTS:				
Boston style	17.00@18.00	....	18.00@19.00	17.00@19.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium .... @ 8.50
Cows canners and cutters ....$ 1.00@ 2.75
Bulls, bologna ....$ 4.00@ 4.50

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veal prime, per 100 lbs..........$13.50@14.00
Calves, veal common to medium.........$12.00@13.00
Calves, veal, culls, per 100 lbs..........$ 8.50@ 9.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, spring prime, 100 lbs........ @15.25
Lambs, spring, fair to good, per 100 lbs.$14.25@15.00
Lambs, spring, com. to med..........$11.00@14.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .... @10.70
Hogs, meduim .... @10.85
Hogs, 140 lbs........................ @10.85
Pigs, under 70 lbs.................... @ 9.50
Roughs .... 8.25@ 8.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy...................17½@18½
Choice, native, light...................18 @19
Native, common to fair.................16 @17

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.............16½@17½
Native choice, yearlings 400@600 ls.........17½@18½
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.............14 @15
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs............. 9 @11
Good to choice heifers.................16 @17
Good to choice cows .... @12
Common to fair cows.................... 8 @10
Fresh bologna bulls .... 7 @ 7½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.		City.	
No. 1 ribs		@23	23	@25
No. 2 ribs		@15	21	@22
No. 3 ribs		@12	19	@20
No. 1 loins		@30	34	@36
No. 2 loins		@21	30	@32
No. 3 loins		@13	27	@29
No. 1 hinds and ribs	26	@28	23	@26
No. 2 hinds and ribs	23	@25	21	@22½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	19	@20	18	@20
No. 1 rounds		@18	18	@19
No. 2 rounds		@15		@17
No. 3 rounds		@10		@16
No. 1 chucks		@11	12	@13
No. 2 chucks		@ 8	10	@11
No. 3 chucks		@ 5	8	@ 9
Bolognas		@ 6	8	@ 9

Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg.................22 @23
Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg.................17 @18
Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg.................60 @70
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.................80 @90
Shoulder clods ....10 @11

DRESSED CALVES.

Prime .... @22
Choice ....20 @22
Good ....18 @20
Medium ....16 @18
Common, 10@12 lbs. avg.........15 @16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .... @15⅛
Hogs, 180 lbs........................ @15¼
Hogs, 160 lbs........................ @15⅝
Hogs, 140 lbs........................ @15⅞
Pigs, 80 lbs........................ @15⅞

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring ....24 @25
Lambs, poor grade ....15 @20
Sheep, choice .... @15
Sheep, medium to good ....12 @14
Sheep, culls ....10 @11

SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....................21½@22
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg....................21 @21½
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg....................21 @21½
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg...................14 @14½
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg...................13½@14
Rollettes, 6@8 lbs. avg.................14½@15
Beef tongue, light......................30 @34
Beef tongue, heavy......................35 @40
Bacon, boneless, Western ....21 @22
Bacon, boneless, city ....19 @20
Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg.........14 @15

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs., avg.26 @27
Fresh pork tenderloins ....52 @55
Frozen pork loins, 10-12 lbs. avg.......19 @20
Frozen pork tenderloins ....40 @45
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.........15 @16
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg......15 @16
Butts, boneless, Western ....24 @25
Butts, regular, Western ....19 @20
Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.........20 @21
Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....19 @20
Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.14 @15
Extra lean pork trimmings...............14 @15
Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean........11 @12
Fresh spare ribs........................10 @11
Raw leaf lard...........................15 @16

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs. .... @150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs. .... 90.00@100.00
Black hoofs, per ton.................. 40.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton................ 40.00@ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton.................. 105.00@115.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs. .... @140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s...300.00@325.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s...250.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s...200.00@225.00

FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	@30c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@38c	a pound
Calves, heads, scalded	@65c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@75c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@65c	a pound
Beef kidneys	@16c	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@ 8c	each
Livers, beef	@16c	a pound
Oxtails	@10c	each
Hearts, beef	@ 7c	a pound
Beef hanging tenders	@14c	a pound
Lamb fries	@10c	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Shop fat .... @ 2½
Breast fat .... @ 4¼
Edible suet .... @ 6
Cond. suet .... @ 5
Bones .... @25

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	9½	22½
Pepper, Sing., black	12	15
Pepper, red	10	14
Allspice	6½	9½
Cinnamon	10½	14½
Coriander	7	10
Cloves	30	35
Ginger	23½	26½
Mace	76	81

CURING MATERIALS.

In lots of less than 25 bbls.:	Bbls.	Bags per lb.
Double refined saltpetre, granulated	6¼c	6⅛c
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals	7¼c	7⅛c
Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	4½c	4⅜c
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals	5¼c	5⅛c
In 25 barrel lots:		
Double refined saltpetre, granulated	6⅛c	6c
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals	7⅛c	7c
Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	4⅜c	4¼c
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals	5⅛c	5c
Carload lots:		
Double refined nitrate of soda, granulated	4¼c	4⅛c
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	5c	4⅞c

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12½	12½-14	Kip. 14-18	H kip. 18 up
Prime No. 1 veals	.22	2.80	2.95	3.20	3.95
Prime No. 2 veals	.20	2.60	2.70	2.95	3.70
Buttermilk No. 1	.19	2.45	2.60	2.85	...
Buttermilk No. 2	.17	2.25	2.35	2.60	...
Branded Gruby	.14	1.85	1.95	2.20	2.50
Number 3		—At value—			

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry picked—12 to box:
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb...... @29
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb......27 @28
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb......25 @26
Western 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb......24 @25
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb......22 @23

Fowls—Frozen—dry picked, milk fed—12 to box:
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb......30 @31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb......28 @29
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb......27 @28
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb......25 @26
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb......24 @25

Fowls—Iced—dry picked, milk fed—barrels:
Western, dry picked, 5½ lbs. and over, boxes ....26 @27
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs., lb.........26 @27
Western, dry picked 4½ lbs. each....25 @26
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb..22 @23
Western, scalded, bbls..................22 @24

Ducks—
Long Island, No. 1, per lb............. @23

Squabs—
White, 12 lbs. to dozen, per dozen...... 7.00@8.00
White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen...... 5.50@6.00
Culls, per doz........................ 1.00@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, colored, via express ....30 @31
Old roosters, via freight ....
Ducks, via express ....23 @24
Turkeys, via express ....25 @30
Geese, via freight .... @12
Pigeons, per pair via freight or express.. @35
Guineas, per pair, via freight or express.. @75

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score) .... @39
Creamery, first (90 to 91 score)...........37¼@38½
Creamery, seconds ....34½@36
Creamery, lower grades ....33 @34

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra, per doz............41 @43
Fresh gathered, extra first ....38 @40
Fresh gathered, firsts ....34 @37
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice dry.23 @27

FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b works, per 100 lbs.................. @2.55
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs., f. a. s., New York...... @2.75
Blood, dried, 15-16% per unit...... @3.75
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk, f.o.b. fish factory. 4.50 and 10c
Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.................. 4.50 and 10c
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f.o.b. fish factory. 3.75 and 50c
Soda Nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs., spot @2.50
Soda Nitrate, in bags, Sept........ @2.52
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk.................... 3.50 and 10c
Tankage, unground, 9-10% ammonia. 3.00 and 10c

Phosphates.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags per ton .... @30.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags per ton .... @32.00
Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balt., per ton, 16% .... @ 8.75

Potash.

Kainit, 12.4% bulk, per ton........ @ 7.22
Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton...... @10.25
Muriate in bags, basis 80% per ton @32.50
Sulphat, in bags, basis 90% per ton @44.00

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for week ending August 21, 1924:

August	15	16	18	19	20	21
Chicago	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	37¼	37
New York	38	38	38½	39½	39½	39½
Boston	38½	38½	38½	39½	39½	39½
Philadelphia	39	39	39½	39½	40½	40

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

36 36 36-36¼ 36¼ 36¾-37 36¾-37

Receipts of butter by cities, (tubs):

	This week.	Last week.	Last year	—Since Jan. 1— 1924.	1923.
Chicago	39,784	50,858	37,674	2,488,633	2,118,499
New York	63,450	55,054	49,355	2,332,847	2,349,746
Boston	19,704	15,042	21,091	953,703	860,948
Philadelphia	16,353	16,879	13,844	717,609	634,239
Total	139,291	137,833	121,964	6,492,792	5,963,432

Cold storage movement (lbs.):

	Into storage.	Out of storage	On hand Aug. 22	Cor. day of last year.
Chicago	209,562	156,482	26,059,362	16,703,375
New York	81,144	160,814	24,821,538	16,981,111
Boston	104,516	41,562	20,643,034	11,800,521
Philadelphia	90,344	106,149	9,307,817	4,894,884
Total	485,566	465,007	80,831,751	50,379,891

, 1924.

@28
@28
@28

@27
@27
@26
@22
@24

@22

00@3.00
50@6.00
0@ 2.00

@31

@24
@30
@12
@35
@75

@39
@38½
@36
@34

@43
@40
@37
@27

2.55

2.75
3.75

nd 10c

nd 10c

nd 50c
2.50
2.52

nd 10c
nd 10c

0.00

2.00

3.75

7.22
.25
2.50
.00

r at
del-

21
37
39½
39½
40

zen-

½-37

. 1—
23.
,490
,746
,948
,239

,433

y of
ear.
,375
,111
,521
,884

891